

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Department of Labor

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FEB. 1, 1911

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BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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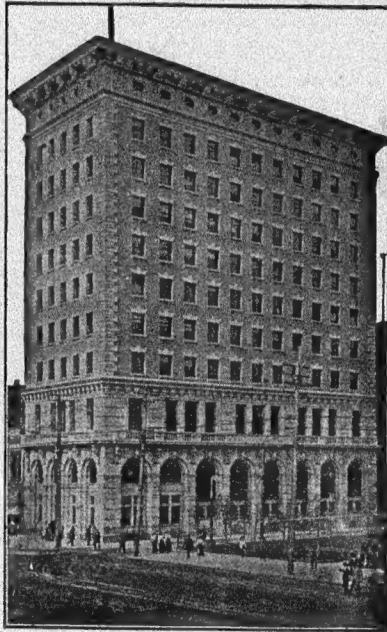
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief - G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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# Exceptionally Attractive Investment Opportunity

## FOR THE WESTERN FARMER

**THE HERO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., WINNIPEG**  
**MAKERS OF FARM IMPLEMENTS**

Have arranged to manufacture a 20 h.p. Gasoline Tractor and are now offering a substantial interest in their business to the farmers of this country.

The average farmer who spends a large sum of money every year for farm implements has no doubt at times envied the manufacturer on account of the substantial returns which as a rule he receives on his investment. His efforts to regulate the price at which farm implements have been sold have not been wholly successful and he feels that he is playing a "Heads you win, tails I lose" game in which he has very little to say regarding either the price which he pays for his machinery, or the price which he secures for his farm products.

### The Farmer's Real Opportunity

to secure his farm implements at a minimum cost is to get into the manufacturing game himself. In other words, to manufacture or assist in the manufacture of some of the lines of farm implements which are required by himself and by his fellow farmers.

The success which has attended the efforts of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt the ability of the farmer to conduct in an intelligent and successful manner lines of business far removed in character from the business of agriculture, and there would seem to be no doubt but that if the farmers of this country were to interest themselves in the manufacture and sale of farm machinery their efforts would meet with very substantial success.

There is an opportunity just now for the Western farmer to secure a substantial interest in a manufacturing concern turning out fanning mills, smut machines, grain tanks, water tanks, etc., and which has only recently arranged for the manufacture of a splendid line of Gasoline Tractors.

The Hero Manufacturing Company, Limited, located in Elmwood, have been carrying on a very successful business for a number of years, and in fact their business has doubled during the last three years. The following letter from a well-known Chartered Accountant states that the business is in sound financial condition and is capable of increased dividend-earning power:

#### "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-"

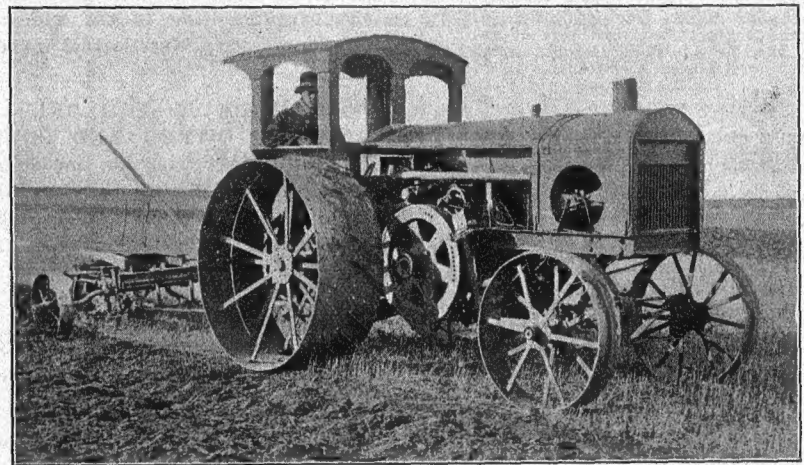
"This is to certify that I have audited the books of the Hero Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the year June 30th, 1910, and find the Company in sound financial condition. If the working capital is increased this Company would be able to extend the lines manufactured and increase its dividend-earning power.

"C. D. CORBOULD, C.A."

Some time ago the officers of the Company became firmly convinced that profitable business could be done in manufacturing a moderate sized gasoline tractor for which there is an enormous demand throughout the West. They secured two high-class and thoroughly experienced traction experts, and these men, after a long and determined search and investigation into the construction, merits, stability and usefulness of gasoline tractors of the 20 H.P. type suitable for the farmer handling from one-quarter to a whole section, recommended a tractor which is being manufactured at Crookston, Minn., as the machine most suited in every way to meet conditions in this country. This machine has been christened the "Hero," and arrangements have been made to secure the patterns, plans, giggs and drawings of the tractor, also the machinery which is being employed in its manufacture at Crookston.

The Company have also been successful in making a contract with Mr. Albert O. Espe, formerly of Crookston, the patentee and manufacturer of the famed "Hero" Traction Engine, to take charge of the factory at Elmwood, so that not only have the Company secured the best type possible of a 20 H.P. Gasoline Tractor, but have also secured the most practical machinist and gasoline traction expert in the whole of America.

The Company have purchased Mr. Espe's foundry and equipped factory at Crookston (not including the building) for the sum of \$10,000.00. This plant has a capacity of four machines a week, so that there will at once be a number of machines to place on the market.



THE "HERO" IN THE FIELD

The above cut was made from an actual photograph of the "Hero" at work in a field of heavy soil plowing with four 14 inch bottom plows at Crookston, Minn., U.S.A. This machine plowed over 800 acres last year, and the cost of repairs amounted to less than \$5.00. The gasoline consumption compared with other gasoline traction engines was very small, considering the amount of work done. This machine also did excellent work during the threshing season, and the work performed was entirely satisfactory from every standpoint. Considerable comment was expressed at the continuous STEADY drive on the belt to the separator, which was a 36 inch machine. **THIS MACHINE IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT**, but a thoroughly tested gasoline tractor and one to which we do not hesitate giving the name "Hero."

The word "Hero" on the fanning mills, smut machines, grain tanks, etc., is a mark of superiority and is known as the farmer's friend, and in addition the Hero Tractor itself is a machine well worthy of bearing the name of "Hero" and "Farmer's Friend." It is the only gasoline traction engine of the 20 H.P. type now on the market that can be operated solely by one man. The price will be reasonable, but will be such as to allow a safe margin for profit.

### Financial Plan

The Hero Manufacturing Co., Ltd., is capitalized at \$250,000 divided into 25,000 shares of par value \$10.00, each fully paid up and non-assessable. Of this amount \$125,000 has been subscribed for and fully paid—3,000 shares, or \$30,000 worth of fully paid up stock is being allotted to Mr. Espe to cover the patent rights, patterns, plans, drawings, etc., of the tractor, leaving a balance in the treasury of 9,500 shares of stock which is now offered to the farmers of this country. The smallest amount of stock which will be allotted to any subscriber is 10 shares, or \$100.00. This is payable 25 per cent. on application, 25 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months and the final 25 per cent in six months.

Special terms will be made to farmers who can furnish approved notes.

Every farmer knows the tremendous market which exists for a good gasoline tractor in the West, and in the case of a Company such as this in which a large percentage of the stock will be held by farmers, and with farmers in every part of the country doing missionary work on behalf of the "Hero," there should be a tremendous number sold and consequently substantial dividends for the shareholders.

20 R. G. Thompson, Sec.-Treas. Hero Mfg. Co., 403 McArthur Bldg., Wpg.

Please reserve ..... shares of stock in the Hero Mfg. Co. on the understanding that this does not obligate me in any way, and that the stock will be held for me for 10 days until I can make a complete investigation of your proposition. Also send me prospectus and complete information by return mail.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

If you are interested in this proposition, and we do not see how you can help but be, we will be pleased to furnish you with complete information regarding the returns which you may reasonably expect from this investment. The Hero Manufacturing Company are anxious to have as large a number of farmers as possible identified in this concern, and consequently would prefer a great many small shareholders to a few large ones, so that even if you only take 10 shares, a hundred dollars' worth, they will be only too pleased to accept same.

Fill out the attached coupon and mail today and you will receive full information by return mail regarding the plans of the Company and how you may become a shareholder.

**THE HERO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. Factories: ELMWOOD WINNIPEG**



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 1st, 1911

## RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS

The demands of the Canadian farmers have been recognized at Ottawa and the influence of the monster delegation of December 16 has already produced an effect. It will be a matter of considerable pleasure to our readers to know that a part of their demands has been complied with in the reciprocity negotiations which have recently been completed with the United States government. On another page of this issue our Ottawa correspondent outlines the scope of the reciprocal tariff arrangements as they were announced in the House of Commons on Thursday last by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance. Provided that the United States Congress will ratify the agreement this new reciprocity arrangement will become law in both countries within a month, though no doubt the new tariff will not go into effect for a few months later. Western farmers will be gratified to know that all grains will be upon the free list and that they will now have their market extended so as to include all of the great republic to the south. This should mean a considerable advantage to grain growers as prices south of the line have for years been better than Fort William prices. The placing of fruit upon the free list will confer a boon upon the Western consumers who have paid high prices for years. The placing of dairy products, poultry and eggs upon the free list will be welcomed by the dairy farmers and poultrymen of Quebec and Ontario, while the free entry of fish into the United States market will be of great benefit to the fishermen of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. An additional demand for Canadian live stock will be created through the opening of the American market and will help stockmen all over Canada. It should be a blessing to the Western stockmen in particular, as it will assist in freeing them from the monopolistic conditions that at present surround the live stock industry.

By placing upon the free list all the products of the farm the government took the farmers at their word and there will be no complaint because the farmers meant what they said in asking for it. Although the free list may work hardships in some quarters, yet, taking Canada as a whole, ninety-five per cent. of the agricultural class will benefit from the placing of agricultural products on the free list. The new tariff conditions will create additional competition for the produce of the Canadian farms, and the Canadian farmer can meet all comers in production. Opponents of reciprocity have laid considerable stress upon the injury that will be done to fruit growers in British Columbia. There is possibly some truth in this, but it is considerably exaggerated. That is shown by the fact that the Washington fruit growers are complaining that they will have to meet the competition of the British Columbia fruit growers. The district immediately east of the Rocky Mountains, which, in the nature of things cannot be a fruit growing country for many years to come, should be a splendid market for British Columbia fruit. The extortionate freight rates of the C.P.R. across the mountains are the chief factor in reducing the profits of the fruit growers in British Columbia. The C.P.R. refuses to give any kind of reasonable treatment to the fruit growers and plays off Alberta against British Columbia in the matter of freight rates. Since the reciprocity arrangements were announced both Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president, and William Whyte, second vice-

president, of the C.P.R., have stated that it will be a great hardship to the British Columbia fruit growers, while only a few weeks ago the C.P.R. announced that its stock would henceforth pay 10 per cent. dividends, and this was due in part to the extortion practised by the company upon the British Columbia fruit growers. Two of the big railway companies in Canada are complaining against reciprocity, because they, like the manufacturers, want to have the Canadian transportation business for themselves. It is a most singular fact that these railway companies should fight reciprocity and yet every one of them is pushing its railway lines into the United States as fast as possible. It is apparently quite justifiable for the railway companies to make all the money they can out of American business, but the Canadian common people must have no traffic whatever with the people south of the line. The Canadian railways, in the event of the reciprocity arrangements being completed, will be compelled to compete with the roads south of the line, and this should compel the C.P.R. to give something like reasonable freight rates, and compel the C.N.R. to give both reasonable rates and service. The C.P.R. has no objection to taking some of its enormous profits and buying American railways, and the C.N.R., or the two Knights Bachelors who own it, have no objection to taking the money they get out of the provincial and federal governments of Canada and investing it in Mexico or some other foreign country. In view of this, the Canadian people—that is the common people—should be allowed to trade freely with the people in the United States if they want to.

A number of flour millers are complaining that the milling industry of Canada will receive a blow from which it will not recover for some time. This seems difficult to understand, in view of the fact that in the past they have not only been able to compete with the world, but to sell cheaper abroad than at home. The big flour milling companies of Canada have, in the past, publicly announced that their profits have been enormous. If the new tariff arrangements make these profits slightly less and the home price of flour lower, the Canadian people certainly have no cause to feel badly.

In so far as the natural products are concerned, the government has taken the farmers at their word and has done a distinct service to Canada. Nowhere will the benefits be felt more than in the three Western Provinces. But when the rest of the agreement, which the Dominion government has made with the United States, is considered, the farmers will certainly register a most decided protest. The reduction in the tariff on agricultural implements, coal and cement, has been so small as to amount to practically nothing and no doubt it will be largely offset by an increased valuation for customs purposes, which the manufacturers will insist upon. It is a matter of common knowledge that the United States government, above all things else, wants free trade in agricultural implements with Canada, so that the blame for not having an actual tariff reduction on agricultural implements rests entirely upon the Dominion government. In fact when Mr. Fielding made his announcement in the House of Commons he said that as for agricultural implements, the farmers of the West must be prepared to take their burden with the rest. The reduction on implements has been 2½ per cent. in some cases and 5 per cent. in others. The result plainly shows that a few manufacturers have

more influence at Ottawa than the balance of the Canadian people. In the face of the farcical tariff reduction in agricultural implements, the Massey-Harris Company, through its general manager, has the nerve to utter loud wails of anguish and to maintain that it is a very serious matter for them. This hypocrisy on the part of the Massey-Harris Company will not go down well with the Canadian farmers. This vast concern can face anything in the world. Its directors are rolling in wealth, and in fact they have recently bought out a huge factory in the United States in order to get the American trade, and they can sell their implements cheaper in England than in Canada. The government has plainly given away to the Massey-Harris Company and the other manufacturers. But the end is not yet. There will be a reckoning later on. The demand of all the agricultural classes in Canada is for a reduced tariff on agricultural implements, and that reduced tariff they will have. The eight cent reduction in duty on coal is another concession to the corporations. It is now evident that the local operators of Nova Scotia made their influence felt when the coal tariff was being framed. The duty on cement is reduced 1½ cents per 100 pounds, or just enough so that it can be said that there is a reduction. The cement combine has recently frozen out some more independent plants, and under the sheltering wing of the present tariff will proceed to pay goodly dividends upon a capitalization of \$38,000,000, which it has watered to the extent of \$21,000,000.

The agreement with the United States does not in any way affect the freedom of Canada to increase the British Preference. Mr. Fielding made this very clear in the House on Thursday when he said: "We can do as we like with the duty on goods from Great Britain. This arrangement deals with the rates of duty on Canadian produce going into United States; with the rates of duty on American produce coming into Canada; only that and nothing more." The Ottawa delegation asked that the British Preference be increased during the present session to 50 per cent. and that it be increased thereafter so that there would be free trade with Great Britain within ten years. Britain gives us free entry to her markets. Is it not well that we should give to Britain as favorable treatment as to foreign nations. The farmers put their loyalty in a tangible form and they voiced the true Canadian spirit. It will ultimately prevail.

There is only one thing to be done and that is for the farmers to stand by their guns and to see that they do get what they asked for. Nothing is more evident at the present time than that the Manufacturers' Association, together with the coal, cement and other corporation interests, are the dominant factor in making the tariff laws of Canada. The farmers said they wanted no protection upon their own industry, and the government has taken them at their word. But the farmers also said that they wanted all protection to be withdrawn from all other industries, but this has not been done. It is now necessary to decide whether a few manufacturers and corporations are going to continue to clog the wheels of Canadian national progress, or whether the common people are coming to their own. Special privilege has for sixteen years compelled the Ottawa government to withhold the tariff reductions promised in 1893. But the awakening of the common people sounded a note which both the government and special privilege deemed it well to heed.



Now let us watch the politicians at Ottawa squabble for advantage! A few days will show us how many patriotic Canadians we have in the House of Commons and also how many political opportunists. Today the people of Canada are watching their representatives at Ottawa as never before.

### ALBERTA'S NEW MOVE

The action of the United Farmers of Alberta in opening a permanent office in Calgary indicates the confident feeling which the farmers have in the ultimate triumph of their cause. It demonstrates that the farmers have decided to conduct their business upon a business basis. Day by day it is brought home to the Western farmers that they must have a properly organized and equipped headquarters if they are to accomplish the work upon which they have started. The secretaryship is the most important office in the farmers' organizations, and from the central office emanates the bonds which bind the different units into a powerful whole. In this day of business competition the farmers can well afford to pay for the best brain available to protect their interests. The profession of agriculture is rapidly taking front place in our national life, and this fact is due most largely to the fact that the farmer nowadays is doing his own thinking instead of allowing others to think for him. The financial side of the organization work has always deterred farmers associations in the past from stepping out boldly in pursuit of their aims. The financial problem is no longer the big one. The farmers are willing to pay their way, once they are convinced that the course is a wise one. The day is coming when the farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be united province by province and working together for their common good under a permanent federal headquarters. The move has already been made.

### THE C.P.R. AND THE PEOPLE

The question of the extortionate freight charges of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the enormous profits which that company gouges out of the people of Canada came up for discussion in the House of Commons last week. W. F. Maclean moved a resolution asking that the rights of the people in favor of lower rates should be ascertained. But, no! Members on both sides of the House opposed such a thing and the motion was killed, simply smothered. The minister of railways and the leader of the opposition said it was a matter for the railway commission, and that apparently was the opinion of the members all over the House. Why, then, did not the House amend the resolution along that line and see that full power was given to the railway commission to handle the matter? The railway commission has not the power now to handle the C.P.R. or any other railway in regard to exorbitant freight rates. Why not give the commission the power the farmers asked, namely, that to take a physical valuation of all the railways in Canada and to see that the rates were adjusted upon that basis? Oh, no! The Canadian parliament will not do the C.P.R. much damage. The railway company regards parliament with the confidence displayed by a nursing child towards its mother. Did any person notice what a strenuous fight our Western members put up against the exactions of the C.P.R.? Their silence upon the subject of railway extortion has made them conspicuous. Any Western member who had the inclination could make his name immortal in the annals of Canadian history by demanding justice from the railway companies and devoting practically his entire attention to that subject in the House. The subject is big enough and important enough to demand the best efforts of any Canadian.

### PLEDGE YOUR CANDIDATES

The delegates present at the U.F.A. convention at Calgary two weeks ago were one and all alive to the value of the Initiative and the Referendum. They saw at once that the only hope of securing what they needed was to have full power over their governments. For this purpose they decided that every officer and director of their association for the ensuing year should be pledged to work in favor of Direct Legislation. This is a step decidedly in advance, and Direct Legislation will be upon the statute books of Alberta within a very few years. When that time comes the people will not have to crawl around and beg for favors while they are handed out as now to other large interests. The same applies with equal force in the other two Prairie Provinces and at Ottawa. The matter of public ownership of public utilities is one which is dangerous to the people until the people own the governments. It is an unquestioned truth that governments exist largely for the purpose of seeing how long they can exist. When the Initiative and Referendum are a part of our governing system the people will be able to bring the government to time whenever they get too important. Once the Initiative and Referendum are upon the statute books, governments will be more careful and will not drive the people to use their own power. The principles of Direct Legislation are finding favor daily all over the Dominion, and as the common people see in Direct Legislation a means of securing justice they will demand it. The people can get anything they go after if they go after it right and stay after it long enough. No government and no legislature can withstand the demands of a united people, and it is in that spirit that the people should go after Direct Legislation.

### TERMINAL ELEVATOR LEGISLATION

In the excitement of the new tariff situation it is well that the terminal elevator legislation should not be forgotten. The subject was up for discussion in the House of Commons last week and several of the Western members expressed themselves upon the matter. All of them insisted upon a remedy, but two thought it might be secured short of actual government operation. The resolution discussed was not so definite as the one which Dr. Schaffner has upon the order paper which declares for unqualified government ownership and operation. It is gratifying to note that six of the Western members, half on each side of the House, favored government operation. The elevator question has not yet been made a party question, and it will be a serious matter if made so now. The vital interests of the farmers of Western Canada are at stake, as well as large Eastern interests. The government has tried several schemes of supervision and control to protect the grain in the terminals and now must admit that their efforts have met with failure. The farmers, whose grain supports the elevators, have proposed government operation as the only remedy. Who knows more about the needs of the farmers than the farmers themselves? All the other grain interests, except the owners of the elevators, have also declared that nothing short of government operation can safeguard the reputation of Canadian grain in the elevators. The government and any member of the House of Commons assumes serious responsibility in proposing any other scheme for relief. The farmers and grain interests, who have entirely lost confidence in the terminals as at present operated, will not regard favorably any new scheme of control that leaves the elevators in the hands of men who are vitally interested in manipulating the grain. While the present owners retain the power to operate the terminals they will be subject to suspicion and there will be a feeling that the Dominion govern-

ment has not done its duty in protecting one of the greatest of the Canadian industries. A matter of such national importance demands the best efforts of the legislators.

There is not the slightest doubt but that the manufacturing industries of Canada can live and prosper amazingly without the aid of the tariff. Every Canadian is proud of our great factories and industries, and we do not want to lose them. We will not lose them. The manufacturers are only human and if they can secure advantages by means of a protective tariff they are going to do so. Some claim that the people of Canada are responsible for the morals of the manufacturers because of the wealth they are accumulating under the protective tariff. Now to be safe it is time that the people removed that cause of complaint and took away the protective tariff.

Judging by the lament of some of the opponents of reciprocity, one would almost think that the United States had not the privilege of lowering its own tariff against Canada unless by our consent. If the free admission of Canadian farm produce into the United States markets would "endanger the Empire," "ruin the Canadian railways" and generally bring about a condition which would force Canada to become a part of United States, would it not have been done long ago? If some of our "blue ruin" prophets are not careful they will be the laughing stock of the country.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Sir Geo. W. Ross, Sir James Whitney, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Sir Edmund Walker, Sir Thos. Shaughnessy and Senator Lyman Melvin-Jones, the president of the Massey-Harris Company, are all opposed to reciprocity with the United States. What better proof could be asked for, that reciprocity is a good thing for Canada? Any other lingering doubt will be dispelled by the announcement that Sir William Mackenzie, the president of the C.N.R., is also opposed.

Rumor says there will be a Dominion election before the close of 1911. If so, this means that the Western Provinces will not get the increased representation which the census this summer will give them. It will be a courageous government that will willfully disfranchise nearly half the Western people.

The manufacturers are stirred up over the tariff more than ever they were in the past. They realize that an awakening among the farmers spells the end of their special privileges. Wherever a manufacturer gets an opportunity these days he proceeds to explain how selfish the farmers are.

Help us to increase the circulation of The Guide. You will be helping yourselves at the same time. See our prize contest. Don't forget to mark the branch to which your subscription is to be credited when sent in.

The farmers should stay out of politics, say the politicians. If they do they'll never get anything. The farmers must get into politics and get in so far that they will control the parties. That is the only hope.

The taxation of land values in the West will lessen the burdens on the farmers and increase the burden on the speculator who gives nothing to the country but gets a lot out of it.

If the farmers send a solid company of low tariff democrats to parliament from the West at the next federal election parliament will pay attention to their demands.



# M. G. G. A. Convention Reports

President Henders rendered the following address at the Brandon convention:

In appearing before you to present the annual address of the president I feel that a few words of explanation are necessary. During the early part of the year, in the working out of the internal elevator scheme a proposition was made by the provincial government to your president-elect, in which they stated their desire that he would accept the chairmanship of the elevator commission. After due consideration your president decided to accede to their request and the appointment was duly made. Sometime after your president found it necessary to give all his time and energy to the discharge of the duties of his new office. He so expressed himself to your board of directors and tendered his resignation as president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, which resignation was duly accepted by your board and a record of the same entered in the minutes. Because of this change, made necessary by the above referred to events, in the natural order of things I find myself confronted with the responsibility of preparing and presenting this address.

In the first place I desire to express thanks to Almighty God for the kind care exercised over us during the year. Your officers have been preserved in health and have been able to meet their engagements and to discharge all the general functions of their office. It is true that here and there one has fallen out of the ranks, has gone over to join the "great majority" and we here express our sympathy with those who are left to mourn their loss.

It is with pleasure that I greet so many here this morning, many who have come from long distances and at considerable self-denial, in order that they may take their part in this great farmers' parliament of the province of Manitoba. The fact that we have so large an audience here this morning indicates a very lively interest in the work of the association on the part of all our local branches.

## Officers' Work

The work of your officers for the past year has been perhaps the most important and arduous as yet undertaken and has called forth from them a display of their soberest wisdom and their most impassioned zeal. It will not fall within the province of this address to give a report of the work done by your board of directors during the year. That work has been compiled in two very important reports which will be submitted for your consideration. First the general report of the board of directors, which has been prepared and will be submitted for your consideration by Mr. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, and second your board has deemed the work of the Ottawa delegation of such special importance that they have asked Mr. Peter Wright, of Myrtle, to compile a special report which he will also submit for your consideration.

The aim of my address to-day will be to call attention to some of the impressions that have been made and the lessons that I would deduce from some of the forces that we have been confronted with in the prosecution of our work as an association and to offer such suggestions and suggest such remedies as will if possible make the future work of our association more effective.

## Government Not Sympathetic

The first, and perhaps the most important point, to which I would call attention is what I would designate as a lack of interest and sympathy that seems to exist between the governments of our country and the great wealth producing class of our population, while on the other hand capitalistic and combination interests seem to experience very few if any of these disabilities and inconveniences. To illustrate what I mean let me cite a few particular cases.

When our association after some years of careful study of conditions surrounding the marketing of our grain, came to the conclusion that some of the wrongs that needed to be corrected existed in connection with the operations of the grain exchange and the Grain Dealers' association and to undertake this work successfully it was necessary to secure the co-operation of the provincial legislatures, you will remember how difficult it was

The Annual Convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in Brandon,

January 24, 25 and 26

## The President's Address

to secure such co-operation. Varied and repeated were the interviews we held and it would appear that interest could not be aroused until we had pressed our case from almost every possible standpoint.

The same might be said with regard to the internal elevator question. When our association came to the conclusion that the only way open to the farmers to secure fair treatment in the handling of their grain, at initial points, owing to improper grading, unjust weights and extortionate dockage, was to take the storage facilities out of the hands of the purchasers of grain and to place them in the hands of an independent commission you will remember the many and varied objections that were urged against the proposition and that after the most varied and repeated appeals the most that we were able to secure was a measure of government ownership and operation of these storage facilities.

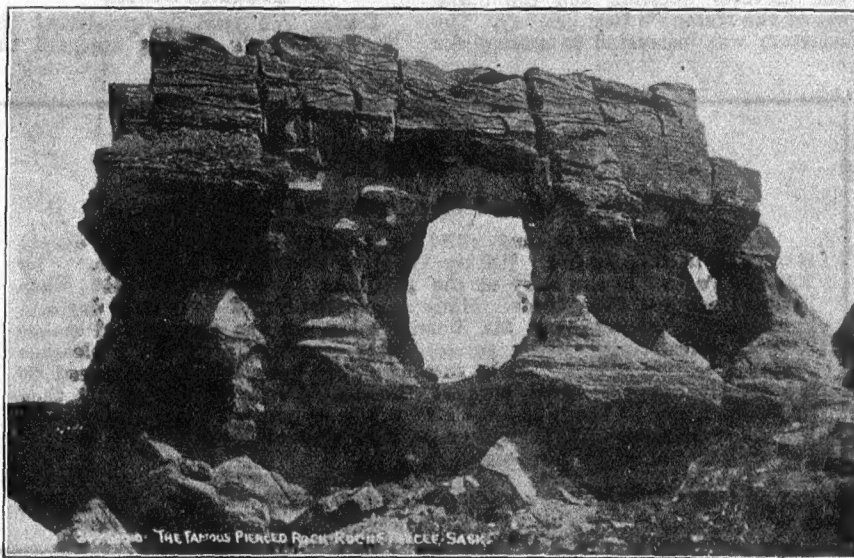
## Past Treatment

Nor has our treatment in this regard been any more generous by the Federal government. Need I remind you of the

the grain passing through them if we are to have a reasonable opportunity of placing our grain on the markets of the world bearing the same grade and characteristics as it received when it went out of our hands.

## Hudson's Bay Railway

Another illustration which I wish to bring to your notice in support of my contention, that there is too wide a gulf fixed between the producing class and their representatives in parliament, is the consideration we have received in the presentation of our demands that the Hudson's Bay Railway be built, owned and operated by the government under an independent commission. For four years at least this association has passed resolutions and has annually backed that endorsement up by delegations sent to Ottawa. Furthermore, practically the whole population of the three Prairie Provinces, both rural and urban, are now a unit in urging the government to undertake this work, and yet so far as I can see the amount of definite assurance that we have received that the govern-



"A ROCKY DOUGHNUT"

condition of affairs in this country some ten years ago, when under a transportation and trade policy promulgated by railway companies and grain dealers' combinations, under the sanction of legislative enactments endorsed by government, the grain growers of this country were so oppressed as to be driven into a state bordering on open rebellion.

Persistent agitation on our part has brought about some changes. The Manitoba Grain Act and more recent amendments has afforded some relief. There are, however, important amendments to that act which still require to be made, and for which amendments this association has been persistently asking for years.

## Terminal Elevators

It is a fact admitted by all, even the government, that the operation of the terminal elevators under the present arrangement is not at all satisfactory. The Federal government has recognized that fact for more than two years and has been, to our mind playing with the question by offering a system of special supervision and inspection as a remedy.

The Grain Growers' Association through resolutions passed and delegations sent to Ottawa during the past two years are on record as having pointed out the utter futility of any system of supervision or inspection to meet the case. The corruption is too deeply seated for any such superficial alchemy, nothing short of the complete removal of the temptation to transgress will meet the case. In other words the terminal facilities must be taken entirely out of the hands of the parties who have any direct interest in

ment will accede to our request is to say the least not too promising.

## Tariff Question

Perhaps in no particular point has this apparent lack of interest affecting the great plain people been more marked than in connection with the tariff.

The epoch making period in the history of Canada lies between the adoption of Free Trade in England in 1846 and Canadian confederation in 1867. In 1846 Canada secured her fiscal freedom. In 1858 and 1859 she fully asserted herself and first enacted tariffs to protect Canadian manufacturers alike against British and American competition. Cayley and Galt were responsible for this protective tariff, and it was Galt as finance minister who bluntly told the Colonial office that Canada intended to act in connection with tariff as she deemed best for her own interests. Sir John Macdonald only carried this protective policy a little further and Sir Wilfrid Laurier is responsible for a perpetuation of this same iniquitous policy and for the abandonment of the position so emphatically advocated by almost all the prominent members of the Liberal party towards protection. On the one hand Sir John Macdonald and his party sounding forth the glories of protective tariff while Red Parlor scenes are being enacted in Toronto by the same party, where it is said, and not successfully denied, that the special privileged class represented by the members of the now illustrious Manufacturers' association are furnishing in lavish supply the necessary funds for election purposes in order to return to power the party who

has conferred on them these special privileges.

## Former Liberal Attitude

On the other hand we have the leaders of the liberal party characterising the national policy in such terms as these: "Legalized robbery;" "the moment you introduce the protective system you create a class whose interests are essentially different to the people at large and who become the ready contributors to corruption funds sharing with their masters which they have been enabled to take from the people;" the system of protection is, as maintained by the government, vicious in principle and dangerous in consequence and iniquitous in its terms. "I submit to your judgment that the servile copy of the American system that was brought amongst us by the leaders of the conservative party is like its prototype, a fraud and robbery." Again, "we stand for freedom, I denounce the system of protection as bondage, yea bondage, and I refer to bondage in the same manner as American slavery is bondage."

Now for what purpose have I placed before you this array of facts and statements? For no other purpose than to show to you the corrupting influence of any protective system.

## The Conservative Policy

I can understand why the Macdonald government should have more sympathy with the fruits of protection, for the national policy was their own child and parents naturally look with lenient eyes on the faults of their children more especially when those children are gathering spoils from others which they share with their parents. But to me the course of the old liberal party is utterly inexplicable. They were not the parents of this child and judging by the quotation above given there was not kinship between them. They are the party who when in opposition lifted the lid off the pot, and let out some of the foul odors. They drew aside the veil and showed the doings of the "Red Parlor," and in fact they were the party that placed themselves on record as ready at the first opportunity to eliminate every vestige of the protective tariff from the statutes of the Dominion. What influences have been at work to effect such a marvellous change of mind as to drop any pretence of carrying out the principles they so strenuously advocated while in opposition it is not for me to say. All that I wish to say is that the privileged class seems to be in possession of a power by which they are able to place any party or government in such a position that they are able to make demands upon them which demands do not go very long unheeded. There must be a remedy for this state of affairs. What is the remedy?

## People Must Rule

This apparently impassable gulf that exists between the electors and the elected must be bridged, the people must come into their inheritance, they must rule. This is not a new or strange doctrine, it is but a repetition of the doctrine preached for the first time in Britain when the barons confronted the arbitrary King John and demanded that the rights of the people be respected. King John had seemed to think that his right was supreme but the barons persisted and the glorious 15th of June, 1215, saw the signing of the Magna Charta.

The people of Canada have never abrogated their right to rule. If, therefore, custom has introduced a system of legislation by which our legislators can if they desire place themselves at variance with the wishes of the people for a period of four years irreparable damage may be sustained and it is up to the people to correct this error and make such reasonable and proper provisions as the case may demand.

## Direct Legislation

First, by providing that when the voice of the majority has been expressed by petition or unanimous resolution this voice should prevail rather than the preconceived predilections of any member or number of members who may be elected as their representatives for the time being. Call this if you will direct legislation.

Second, that when any measure has



been passed by legislature or parliament which in its working out is likely to affect materially any class of the people, such measure shall not become law until such time as it has been referred to the people and passed on by them, by a majority vote of all who voted thereon.

Third, when any member elected from any constituency shows himself out of harmony with the wishes of his constituency such constituents shall have the power to recall such member who shall have the opportunity to explain his position and appeal to such constituents for endorsement and re-appointment.

These, gentlemen, are some of the tools with which the people could rule in fact and not merely in theory. These are the planks that will bridge the gulf and keep elected and electors in closer touch, they will reduce to the lowest minimum any possibility of graft and the use of any pre-election pledges.

In order to do this work effectually we

must have an intelligent electorate, not a highly educated electorate though that is much to be desired, but a people blessed with a fair amount of education, with an abundance of good common sense and a heart education that will recognize not only the Fatherhood of God but the brotherhood of man—big, honest, warm hearts. Given these essentials and the Grain Growers' Association has her work laid out. First to establish a Grain Growers' association in every locality; second to make every local branch a school where the people shall meet for the study of trade, economic and sociological questions. Where our young men will not only study these questions but receive training in the preparation of papers and addresses on the same. Where rules of order of debate will be studied and such general equipment furnished as shall fit them for the responsibilities of higher citizenship.

## Directors' Report

The following report of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was rendered at the Brandon convention by J. S. Wood, of Oakville:

We have the honor to present to you this, the eighth annual report of the directors. The year just closed has been fraught with important events in the Grain Growers' movement in Manitoba. Not since the organization was first started has so much of the time of the directors been devoted to the interests of the organization.

The question of establishing a government system of elevators in the interior by the provincial government and the acquiring and operating of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur by the Dominion government, demanded a great deal of attention throughout the year and new questions that must necessarily be the outcome of an active and virile organization have received considerable prominence and required much of the attention of your directors.

At the last annual meeting your directors were appointed by the convention, at the request of a representative of the provincial government, a committee to confer with the cabinet-in-council as to the preparing of a bill to be introduced into the local legislature to give effect to the demands of the Grain Growers that the government establish a system of publicly owned elevators to be operated by the government for the receiving and storing of grain. This situation, which in a measure threw the responsibility of preparing this bill upon your directors, took up a great deal of their time and thought for upwards of two months. They evolved a system and provided details of operation that, in their judgment, would conserve the interests of the producers of grain and provide a method of handling grain that would work out to the advantage of the Grain Grower and that would entail no permanent expense upon the revenue of the province.

### The Elevator Bill

The government, however, did not see their way clear to embody the main features of the proposition of the Grain Growers in the bill which they presented to the legislature and which afterwards was embodied in a statute.

We have now the nucleus of a provincial system of elevators established in the province and although the delay in appointing a commission under which the system was to be acquired and operated did not permit of proper provision being made for their operation in time to deal with the present crop satisfactorily we have every reason to believe that before another crop is ready for marketing the commission which is entrusted with the establishing and operating of these interior elevators will have evolved a system that will be extended all over the province and will render the service in the handling of the grain which the promoters of government ownership and operation of elevators fondly hoped would be rendered. Your directors would suggest that the members of the association render the commission every assistance in making a success of the undertaking and not to get impatient if the partial system that has been so hurriedly established, just

as harvesting was commencing, developed some weak points and an occasional irregularity.

### Opposition to Tariff

Since the organization of the Grain Growers has got well under way, there has been among its members a growing sentiment in opposition to the customs duties and the fiscal system under which the revenue of the government of Canada is secured. Your board of directors took advantage of the western tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and some of his colleagues during July to present the views of the farmers on the terminal elevator question and the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway. The secretary was instructed to arrange for

inal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. In January your directors appointed Messrs. Henders and McKenzie as a deputation from the Manitoba Grain Growers to join with a like deputation from the Dominion Millers' Association to wait on the minister of trade and commerce on this question. This deputation found that there was a change in the attitude of the department and the members of the government and parliament towards the requests of the Grain Growers in this respect. While formerly they regarded the request of the Grain Growers as to the operation of the terminal elevators as a huge joke, they are now beginning to look upon it not only as a practical proposition but one that would be in the interest of all concerned. While there was no definite reply given, the deputation was impressed with the fact that judging from the changed sentiment at Ottawa, if this question was persistently kept before the department by those immediately concerned, there would be no doubt but that the objects of the Grain Growers would be attained.

Shortly after the interview of the Grain Growers and millers, delegations representative of exporters of grain and independent dealers waited on the minister to support the demands of the farmers and millers. There is now concerted action on the part of all concerned in the handling of grain in Canada for export, excepting the beneficiaries of the privately owned terminal elevators, and we have every reason to believe that if the Grain Growers continue for the next few weeks in a most vigorous presentation of their requests to the Dominion government, they will yield to our views.

### President Retired

During the year the president, Mr. D. W. McCuaig, having accepted the

have considered it deserving of in the past.

### Railway Commission Hearing

Application was made for a hearing before the Board of Railway Commissioners, which was held in Winnipeg in October. A number of farmers came into Winnipeg to give evidence as to the methods employed by the railway companies in cases of injury to stock. The chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners cut all matters short by stating that there was no need for bringing evidence before them. They had all the evidence that was necessary to satisfy them that the railways did not protect their tracks properly according to law, and that they refused to compensate farmers for losses sustained, but that the railway board was powerless in the matter and that the only remedy was to apply to parliament for amendments to the Railway Act to meet the conditions. These amendments have been prepared jointly with representatives of the other Western Provinces and are now before the government with the expectation that during this session something will be done to prevent the ruthless destruction of stock which the railways indulge in at the present time.

### Organization Work

Your directors have throughout the year given a great deal of attention to organization, and we earnestly hope that the importance of this phase of our work will appeal to this convention and that some time will be devoted to the discussion of the question with a view to evolving some plan that will strengthen the organization. During the months of January and February, meetings were arranged to be addressed by members of the directorate, two of whom, Messrs. Kerr and Avison, were appointed as regular organizers, temporarily. The almost constant need of directors' meetings during these two months, due to the preparation of the Provincial Elevator Bill, interfered very materially with the work of the directors in organizing throughout the winter months. Not much can be done to this end during the summer time. In November all but two of the directors entered into the campaign. Upwards of one hundred and fifty meetings were held, most of them successful, while in some places, through negligence or carelessness on the part of someone, the meetings failed to materialize.

Occasionally we met with officers of branch associations who did not enter into the spirit of organization with much enthusiasm. That condition will, in the very nature of things, result in failure. There is very little use in going to the expense of sending men to address meetings at any point unless the officers of the local branch will endeavor to arouse the apathy of the indifferent, and have the meeting not only well advertised, but well talked of. We have reached a stage where special meetings of the Grain Growers' Association should receive preference over other things in every community of farmers. We have, however, every reason to be encouraged at the prospects presented in a general view of the movement in the province.

During no year since the organization started have we had such a large increase in our membership nor such a manifestation of loyalty to the cause of the farmers from a large number of our best men. If there are weak spots; if there are some pessimists and weak-kneed members, it is only what might be expected and is no cause for discouragement. The result of the year's operations is such that every true friend of the Grain Growers' Association should rejoice in, and feel a just pride in, what has been accomplished in the interest of the agricultural classes in the three Western Provinces by the Grain Growers' Association.

### NO LATITUDE

An Irish school inspector was examining a class in geography. He had propounded a question regarding longitude and received a correct answer from the lad undergoing the ordeal.

"And now," he said, "what is latitude?" After a brief silence a bright youngster with a merry twinkle in his eye, said: "Please, sir, we have no latitude in Ireland. Father says the British government won't allow us any."

## THE TARIFF:

### For How the Protected Manufacturers Rob the People

Every man, woman and child in Canada should be most deeply interested in this subject. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, is the story of the tariff in Canada since 1846 when England adopted Free Trade. Many regard the Tariff as a very dry and uninteresting subject. But Mr. Porritt takes out the dryness and makes it most interesting. Every farmer could spend a number of pleasant evenings with this book and at the same time have his eyes opened to the iniquity of the tariff laws of Canada. Every farmer would then understand why he has to pay out \$200 a year to support the manufacturers. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any address for \$1.50, postpaid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

an interview with the premier at Brandon on the date of his visit there. Having arranged for this interview circulars were issued to all our branches to send representatives to join in a delegation to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a view of demonstrating to him the determination of the farmers to have a change in these conditions. Memorials were prepared and presented. J. W. Scallion and R. McKenzie dealt with the customs duties; R. C. Henders with the Hudson's Bay Railway; Peter Wright with the terminal elevator question, and J. S. Wood with the chilled meat proposition. The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, and the United Farmers of Alberta followed up the lead given by Manitoba with increased vigor and presented memorials on these questions at different points throughout the province.

The immediate result of this delegation was that it brought the Grain Growers' Association prominently before the public, not only in Canada, but in the United States and across the seas in the British Isles. It gave expression to the views of the farmers on these public questions, and a manifestation of the potency of the organization which the Grain Growers have been able to effect. To such an extent is this the case that the Grain Growers' movement is now regarded as a potent factor and a new force in the science of government in Canada.

### Terminal Elevators

Much attention has been given to the promotion of the principle of the government owning and operating the term-

chairmanship of the elevator commission from the provincial government, and G. H. Malcolm, one of our directors, having been elected a member of the legislature, both placed their resignations in the hands of the directors. Mr. R. C. Henders, the vice-president, has been, since Mr. McCuaig's resignation, acting president, and your board appointed Mr. C. Burdette, of Foxwarren, to the vacancy in the directorate caused by Mr. Malcolm's resignation.

### Losses of Stock

The losses caused to farmers through injury to stock due to ineffective cattle guards and fences on the railways has received the attention of your directorate throughout the year. The secretary made an effort to secure specific cases of losses for which no compensation has been given by sending blank forms to the secretaries of branches to be filled in by them, giving the necessary information in this respect. A large number of cases were secured, although we are sorry to say that many of our secretaries did not give the attention to this matter that its importance demanded.

It might be opportune at this stage to point out the importance of secretaries supplying the general secretary with such information when he makes request for it. The securing of adequate information is one of the many difficulties that we have to contend with, and our branches should be the most effective medium for supplying such facts. We would urge upon the secretaries in future that they pay more attention to this matter than they



## Secretary's Report

R. McKenzie, secretary of the M.G.G.A., submitted the following report at the Brandon convention:

One of the outstanding features of the Grain Growers' movement in Manitoba is its gradual and constant growth not only in membership, but in usefulness to the Grain Growers of the province. This is the eighth annual report that I have been permitted to present to the convention of the Grain Growers' Association as their secretary, and none of the previous reports show such satisfactory increases in membership fees remitted by the secretaries of the different branches. This year we can report an increase of 2,000 over the previous year, or 38 per cent. This indicates that as we advance in years we seem to gain momentum and increased influence.

The most satisfactory feature that a review of the situation of the last year would show is the increased interest manifested in the work of the local branches, and the confidence in the organization that is being inspired by this increased interest by the farmers in the community. While there are a few communities in which branches have been established which seem unable to get a grasp of the aims and purposes of the organization and make it a living force in the community, the most of our branches seem to be seized of the potency and importance of organization and its value for the improvement of social conditions in farm life. In every case where the officers appointed at the annual meeting of the branch have exercised due diligence in extending the usefulness of the organization, success has met their efforts. This fact clearly establishes that the basis of a successful organization rests with the branches themselves and the voluntary efforts of those intrusted with the conduct of our branch organizations.

### Co-operative Principle

The principle of co-operation is gaining ground rapidly and many of our branches have secured some of the staple commodities used in the home on the co-operative method, with satisfactory and profitable results in every case. Now we have reason to believe that the idea of helping ourselves co-operatively is being inculcated in the minds of the farmers who associate themselves in the Grain Growers' movement to such an extent that within a short period the principal products of the farm will be disposed of co-operatively, making a very large saving to the producers. When the farmers begin to do some things co-operatively it will lead them to do other things co-operatively and finally all things co-operatively, and perhaps what is of more importance than the financial gain is the element of solidarity that it gives to the farmers as a class.

The experiences of the last year clearly indicate the importance of extending the organization until we have practically every farmer in the province identified with the movement. The special interests and privileges which we are attacking base their opposition to the granting of our requests on the ground that only a few of the farmers belong to the Grain Growers' Association. Readers of the public press will notice that the Manufacturers' Association have put up the plea to the government that they should not grant a reduction of the customs duties as requested by the farmers' delegation which waited on the government at Ottawa last month, because only a very small percentage of the farmers belonged to the organization.

### Food for Thought

Every farmer in the country should give this matter serious thought and think out for himself as to whether or not he is aiding in the continuance of the present system of exploiting the producers of the country by refraining from becoming a member of the Grain Growers' Association. The issue is now clear. The organized farmers of Canada and the exploiters of Canadian resources have joined issues, and the farmer who, through apathy and indifference, neglects to become a member of his organization, is helping those who are opposed to us. "Those who are not for us are against us." It is the duty of every delegate of this con-

vention and every active member of the organization to present his view of the situation to his neighbors who have not yet identified themselves with the cause.

The Grain Growers' Association is now recognized as a new force and one that has got to be reckoned with by our public men. The progress we make depends on the manner in which we transact our business and the thought and intelligence that we will exercise in making out our case. With a reputation that is now international we cannot afford to transact our business either in our annual convention or

in our branches in a perfunctory or haphazard way, nor can we afford at our annual meetings to pass resolutions without due consideration and a proper conception of what they mean. As the branches of the organization are the basis on which the whole structure rests, too much attention cannot be given to establishing them and conducting them properly. Our branches should be made a training school for those who live on the farm. They should also be the centre around which the social life of the community should revolve. The success they will attain towards this end depends altogether upon the time, thought and intelligence that is put into them by the members of the organization.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the M.G.G.A. for the Year Ending December 31, 1910.

RECEIPTS		
To Bal. Cash on hand	\$ 400.88	
" Special Grants	1,877.67	
" Membership Dues	3,774.75	
Total	\$6,053.30	
EXPENDITURES		
By Organization	\$1,900.55	
" Executive Meetings	257.90	
" Directors' Meetings	113.15	
" Printing and Stationery	335.80	
" Convention	135.95	
" Elevator Committee	1,253.50	
" Expenses att'dg. C. C. of A.		
R. McKenzie	29.35	
D. W. McCuaig	67.55	
" Expenses to Ottawa		
R. C. Henders	23.80	
R. C. Henders	122.70	
R. McKenzie	102.20	
" R. McKenzie, Salary (13 months)	650.00	
" Typing at Ottawa	12.35	
" Subscription Corn Trade News	15.58	
" Rent of Trades Hall	8.00	
" Long Distance	24.75	
Gentlemen:—		
By Telegrams	\$ 10.40	
" Exchange	2.80	
" Guarantee Bond	10.00	
" Peter Wright, meetings with Stock Breeders' Association	26.85	
" Livery	4.00	
" Contribution to C. C. of A.	100.25	
" Suit, Malpas vs. Henry	100.00	
" Brandon Delegation	36.10	
" Expenses Cattle Guard Hearing	28.40	
" D. W. McCuaig, President's Grant	250.00	
" Postage	5.00	
" R. McKenzie, advice re Constitutional Difficulties from R. A. Bonnar	53.00	
" Ottawa Delegation	128.95	
" Meetings of Dominion Grange		
R. McKenzie	73.75	
D. W. McCuaig	69.55	
Total	\$5,952.18	
To Balance on hand	\$ 101.12	

We beg respectfully to inform you that we have examined all books of your Sec. Treas., and found vouchers for all receipts and expenditures correct. We find balance cash in hand and in Home Bank on date December 31, 1910, to be \$101.12.

Respectfully submitted,  
P. MIDDLETON,  
WM. NICHOL, Auditors.

Brandon, January 24th, 1911.

## Ottawa Delegation

The following report on the Ottawa delegation was presented to the convention by Peter Wright, of Myrtle, director of the Association:

There is nothing in recent years that has attracted so much attention and created so much interest in Canadian political circles as the delegation of farmers from all over the Dominion which waited on the government at Ottawa on the 16th of December last, under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

I believe it was in the mind of our worthy secretary, Mr. McKenzie, that the idea first originated of following up the work begun last summer in the representations made to the premier when on his Western tour. This idea had only to be mentioned to be approved not only by your executive in Manitoba but by the farmers' associations in every province where they visited. We, in the West, felt that we had impressed the premier and members of the government who were with him, with the necessity of some changes in legislation pertaining to some Western matters as well as in the tariff laws in which all Canada is interested. But we believe it necessary, in order to obtain the legislation we need, that the majority of the House of Parliament as well as the people of Canada should be impressed in the same way.

The trip to Ottawa from the West started most auspiciously. Before leaving Winnipeg the delegates going on the special train were tendered a banquet by the citizens of the Western metropolis at which numerous speeches were made by prominent citizens expressing approval and wishing us God-speed and the blessing of God was asked on the work we had undertaken, by a prominent city minister. An important part of our work was done on the train on the way down. The executive of the associations of the Western provinces, travelling in one car, had the opportunity of harmonizing their ideas and the committees appointed on the various subjects had time to prepare their resolutions and memorials which

were submitted to the whole for approval. This occupied our time pretty fully until within half a day's journey from Ottawa. Our friends who had not these responsibilities employed their time in making or listening to speeches on the various subjects effecting our interests.

### The Ottawa Convention

On our arrival at Ottawa we were joined by the Eastern contingent on the morning of the fifteenth, in a great convention, in the Grand opera house, to the number of about eight hundred. The Canadian Council of Agriculture had previously met and considered the resolutions to be submitted to the convention for approval. I think this convention was the most inspiring part of the whole proceedings and I believe that Mr. McCuaig, as president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, had the honor of presiding over the largest gathering of farmers ever held in Canada, and I might be safe in saying, in the world. But it was not only because of numbers that that convention was impressive, but also because of the unanimity of thought and opinion which prevailed. In framing resolutions on our way down, we Western members of the council were always afraid that we might go further than the Eastern members would be prepared to support us but we found that the East was prepared to support us in everything we asked for relating to Western matters and their views on the tariff question were even further advanced than those of the West.

The resolution relating to the terminal elevators, being considered one of the most important, was submitted to the convention first, and having been moved, a short time was spent in explaining for the benefit of Eastern delegates, present conditions at the terminals and the need for the proposed change. There were Western men ready to second the resolution and supplant the explanation but before they had the opportunity it was seconded by an Eastern man and ably supported by another when it was submitted to the



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convention and carried unanimously.

### Tariff Resolutions

Other resolutions pertaining to Western affairs were received in the same manner. But the resolution which evoked most eloquence and enthusiasm was that regarding the tariff. The discussion on this occupied the greater part of the afternoon session. It was moved by Mr. Drury, late master of the Dominion Grange, and secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and seconded by our friend, Mr. Partridge of Sintaluta, Saskatchewan, and supported by a great many speakers from every province in the Dominion with the exception of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. All the speeches on this question were exceptionally good. That of the mover, Mr. Drury, was of a very high order, eliciting almost continuous applause and arousing such enthusiasm as is seldom seen even at our Brandon conventions, and this enthusiasm was maintained until the close of the discussion, stimulating and inspiring the eloquence of the various speakers—and there was any amount of eloquence which didn't find an outlet. Indeed it would have been difficult for the executive to bring the discussion to a close had not the convention itself, on motion of Mr. J. L. Brown of Pilot Mound, agreed that the argument in support of the resolution be closed, and an opportunity be given to those opposed, to present their side of the case. But there was not one dissenting voice among those eight hundred farmers.

### March on Parliament

On the morning of the sixteenth the delegation gathered in front of the Grand opera house and forming into a column four abreast marched to the parliament buildings, and, filing into the Commons Chamber, packed that and the galleries connected with it, as they have seldom, if ever, been packed before. The members' seats were given up to the delegates while in many cases the members stood in the aisles. When the premier appeared, shortly after ten o'clock, he was welcomed by a rousing cheer, after which the great gathering settled down to business.

The president, in a few words, introduced the delegation emphasizing the fact that the delegates present from all over the Dominion were united as one man in supporting the various resolutions to be presented. He also read the various resolutions and introduced those who supported them. The terminal elevator resolution was again given first place, and was as follows:—

Whereas we are convinced that the terminal elevators as now operated are detrimental to all parties concerned, from the producer to the consumer, as proved by recent investigations and testimony of important interested bodies, we therefore request that the Dominion government acquire and operate as a public utility, under an independent commission, the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific coast, and provide the same at the Hudson's Bay when necessary.

This resolution was supported from the farmers' view point, by Mr. Green on behalf of Saskatchewan, Mr. Tregillus for Alberta, and by your humble servant on behalf of Manitoba. We also received very valuable assistance from the Dominion Millers' Association. Four members of that association presented memorials giving arguments from the millers' stand-



point which corroborated and supplemented the statements made by the farmers. It was shown that through manipulation of grades and other ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain, peculiar to the operators of terminal elevators, the farmer loses heavily in the degradation of the reputation, value and price of his grain.

#### Chilled Meat Proposition

The next resolution was that relating to the chilled meat proposition:

That the government be urgently requested to erect the necessary works and operate a modern and up-to-date method of exporting our meat animals and we suggest that a system, owned and operated by the government as a public utility, or a system of co-operation, by the producers, through the government, in which the government would supply the funds necessary to first install the system and provide for the gradual repayment of these funds and interest thereon, by a charge on the product passing through the system, would give the relief needed and make Canada one of the most prosperous meat-producing countries in the world.

This movement was initiated by the Alberta people and the memorial in its support was submitted by Mr. Warner, representing the United Farmers of Alberta. Conditions in the past in Alberta, with regard to the cattle trade, have differed very materially from those in Manitoba. Alberta has been principally a ranching or meat-producing province while in Manitoba our principle product has been grain. But conditions all over this Western country are gradually becoming similar. While Alberta is breaking up her large ranches and supplementing her cattle trade by the production of grain, the rest of us are realizing that we cannot continue growing grain indefinitely; that to farm profitably and successfully we must supplement our grain growing by cattle raising. But the uncertainty and instability of the cattle market in the West has very thoroughly discouraged any such enterprise in the past; if ever the supply exceeds the Western demand, prices immediately drop below a paying basis and many farmers who had gone into cattle raising have become so discouraged that they have sold off everything but a few milk cows. What we need is some such scheme as is here outlined, which will place our cattle in the hands of the consumer at a reasonable cost and give stability to our markets by providing an outlet for any surplus over western demands.

#### Hudson's Bay Railway

The Hudson's Bay Railway was the next matter introduced. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas the necessity of the Hudson's Bay Railway as the natural and most economic outlet for placing the products of the Western prairies on the European market has been emphasized by the Western people for the past generation, and,

Whereas the Dominion government has recognized the need and importance of the Hudson's Bay Road and has pledged itself to its immediate construction, and has provided the necessary funds entirely from the sale of Western lands, and,

Whereas the chief benefit to be derived from the Hudson's Bay Railway will be a reduction in freight rates in Western Canada due to actual competition which could be secured only by government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and,

Whereas anything short of absolute public ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway will defeat the purpose for which the road was advocated, and without which it would be in the interests of Western Canada that the building of the road should be deferred.

Therefore, be it resolved that it is the opinion of this convention that the Hudson Bay Railway and all terminal facilities connected therewith should be constructed, owned and operated in perpetuity by the Dominion government, under an independent commission.

The memorial in support of this resolution was presented by our acting president, Mr. Henders. The resolution is so full that further explanation is unnecessary. We all felt that this was a matter of great importance to the West and that not enough prominence was given to it in the way of support, Mr. Henders being the only speaker. But

he did his part so well, and the various points made were applauded so vigorously, that there could be no doubt left in the minds of the members of the House as to the importance of this matter in the minds of the farmers.

#### Railway Legislation

The next question dealt with was railway legislation. It was found to be a difficult matter to express all that was wanted in this connection in a concrete resolution. So the memorial presented by Mr. Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, which was largely explanatory of certain sections of the Railway Act, which are considered oppressive and detrimental to the interests of the farmers, and amendments required to remove existing anomalies and injustices, was submitted as the expression of the convention on this subject.

The amendments asked for may be summed up as follows:—

1. That the railway companies bear a fair share of the responsibility and loss of cattle or live stock killed on their track by compelling to erect and maintain sufficient cattle guards on their right-of-way, and making the presence of animals anywhere on their right-of-way other than at a public crossing, to be prima facie evidence that these fences and guards are not sufficient unless it can be proved that these animals gained entrance by private gates or crossings, carelessly left open by the owner or agents of owner of said animal.

2. That the discrimination at present practiced in districts where there is no competition by other railways, and the principle of fixing rates according to the density of traffic or the

convention. In the house it was submitted without any memorial in support of it, as the resolution pretty much explained itself. It is as follows:

Whereas, it is generally believed that the Bank Act, forming, as it does, the charter of all Canadian Banks for a ten year term, by its present phrasing prevents any amendment involving curtailment of their powers enjoyed by virtue of the provisions of such charter,

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Ottawa convention of delegates desire that the new Bank Act be so worded as to permit the Act to be amended at any time and in any particular.

#### The Tariff Case

The last resolution to be presented to Sir Wilfrid and the government, was that on the tariff.

This delegation, representative of the agricultural interests of Canada, desire to approach you upon the question of the bearing of the Canadian customs tariff. We come asking no favors at your hands. We bear with us no feeling of antipathy towards any other line of industrial life. We welcome within the limits of Canada's broad domain, every legitimate form of industrial enterprise, but in view of the fact that the further progress and development of the agricultural industry is of such vital importance to the general welfare of the state that all other Canadian industries are dependent upon its success; that its constant condition forms the great barometer of trade, we consider that its operation should no longer be hampered by tariff restrictions.

And, in view of the favorable approaches already made through Presi-

that can befall any country is to have its people huddled together in great centres of population and that the bearing of the present customs tariff has the tendency to encourage that condition, and, realizing also that in view of the constant movement of our people away from the farms, the greatest problem which presents itself to Canadian people to-day is the problem of retaining our people on the soil, we come doubly assured of the justice of our petition.

Trusting this memorial may meet your favorable consideration and that the substance of its prayer may be granted with all reasonable dispatch.

There are many phases of the tariff question and most of them were dealt with in the different memorials that were presented on the subject. Our Hon. President, Mr. Scallion, led with a concise and carefully prepared statement setting forth the views of the West. The opinions of Ontario farmers were very forcibly set forth in four different memorials presented by Ontario delegates, while Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were all ably represented.

It has been maintained by protectionists that it would be injurious to the interests of the fruit growing industry if the duties on these products were lowered. But among the memorials from these Eastern Provinces were three from representatives of the Fruit Growers which gave no uncertain sound as to their belief in the advantages which a lower tariff and reciprocity with the United States in these products would secure for that industry. Mr. Mackenzie closed with a most comprehensive paper bristling with facts and figures and showing indisputably to every unprejudiced mind the injustice that not only the farmer, but the great mass of the people, suffer under our tariff laws as at present administered.

#### Twenty Speakers

The presentation of the farmers' case occupied about three and three-quarter hours and during that time addresses were delivered by twenty different speakers, besides Mr. McCuaig, the president. The addresses varied in length from five minutes to half an hour, and all of them were very much to the point.

Sir Wilfrid's reply, as might be expected, was very guarded. He referred to only three of the subjects that had been dealt with. Re the terminal elevators his public reply was pretty much in line with that which he gave here last summer. He admitted that we had a grievance, and, although not a believer in government ownership, he saw no reason why it should not succeed in this connection. He even went further than we had ventured to ask, and showed that he had a good understanding of the situation by saying that the identity of our grain should be safeguarded not only at the terminals at Port Arthur and Fort William, but also through the transfer elevators until loaded on ocean steamers for the Liverpool market.

In regard to the Hudson's Bay Railway he said that they were ready to build it now and he thought he could go so far as to say that the government should own it. On the question of operation, due weight would be given to our representations.

Regarding the tariff, Sir Wilfrid said that in the matter of better trade relations with the United States, the government was at one with us, and reminded us that negotiations with the United States authorities were then on with this end in view. As to the general tariff, he considered it would be inadvisable to discuss this at the time while negotiations were pending with our neighbors. Our views in one particular would be responded to in full, that is that nothing which may be done will in any way impair or affect the British preference.

#### Conference with Laurier

Later the executives of the three Western Provinces had conferences with Sir Wilfrid, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Sydney Fisher with regard to western matters. At the conference re the terminal elevators the representatives of the Dominion Millers' Association were also present and again assisted us very materially.

We found that the government had

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volume of business handled, be disallowed.

3. That the earning capacity of the railways be based on their actual physical value instead of as at present, on the fictitious value created by the issuing of watered stock.

4. That the railway commission be given authority to deal with these and all other matters in dispute between the railways and the people.

#### Co-operation

Co-operative legislation came next.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention it is desirable that cheap efficient machinery for the incorporation of co-operative societies should be provided by federal legislation during the present session of parliament.

The memorial supporting this resolution was submitted by Mr. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta.

We understand that at present there is provision made in the statutes of some of the provinces for doing business on the co-operative principle, but that is considered too restricted to be efficient. The only provision made in the Dominion statutes is under the Joint Stock Company Act, and a charter will not be granted to any company whose shares are sold at less than \$100, and the legislation asked is to provide a simpler and cheaper method of doing a co-operative business over the whole Dominion.

#### Re Banking Laws

Then there was a resolution relating to our bank laws. This was introduced by Mr. Partridge and agreed to by the

dent Taft and the American government, looking towards more friendly relations between Canada and the United States, this memorial takes form as follows:

1. That we strongly favor reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural, and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

2. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, and parts of each of these, and in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

3. We also favor the principle of the British Preferential Tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be, and that any advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.

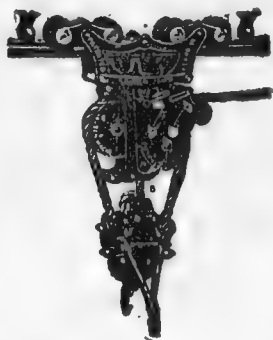
4. For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years.

5. That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue required under new tariff conditions.

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Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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a scheme for the operation of the elevators which was submitted to us and which we examined very carefully. The scheme met with approval generally, although we suggested a few amendments. We were asked to consider it as in confidence, but I don't think I will be breaking faith if I tell you that it is pretty much along the lines we have been asking for, only it might be well to continue to impress the government with the necessity of owning as well as controlling the terminals.

We received a very sympathetic hearing on the question of railway legislation as well as the chilled meat proposition. The ministers admitted that much of the information presented was new to them. They promised to investigate fully into the circumstances concerning the meat trade and if feasible would experiment along the lines suggested.

We received a reasonable assurance that the government would not only build the Hudson's Bay Railway but they also would provide the necessary terminal facilities at the Bay, and own both in perpetuity, and if necessary would provide elevators on the British coast for the handling of Canadian grain. The question of the operation of the railway is left in abeyance in the meantime. It will take some little time to construct the road and we hope that, by the time it is ready for operation both the government and we will have got sufficient light on the subject to be able to agree on the best method of operation.

We did not again touch on the tariff in these conferences, as we realized the reasonableness of the statement made by the premier that it would be inadvisable to discuss these matters while negotiations were pending with the United States.

#### Case Well Presented

Now we do not want to appear as if we were blowing our own horn, but as Manitoba is only a small part of what was represented, and took only a small part in the proceedings, we may be pardoned if we say that in our opinion the case of the farmers of Canada was well presented. The different memorials were couched in respectful and moderate language and the tone was high, breathing the spirit of the Golden Rule,—"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." We do not expect that the immediate legislation that may result will be the greatest benefit derived from the Ottawa delegation. We believe that the educational influences and the enthusiasm, which will be disseminated throughout Canada from the intercourse with one another of delegates from all over the Dominion, will have a far reaching effect. At the convention on the 15th, there was a resolution passed to the effect that the members of this convention pledge themselves to promote the consolidation and spread of farmers' organizations throughout every province in Canada. This is one of the benefits which we hope for. It will help to perfect the organization of farmers throughout Canada and tend to unify their ideals and ideas and if they are true to themselves and to each other and to the high ideals they set for themselves, at Ottawa, they cannot fail to have such an influence as will tend to a betterment of conditions not only for themselves but for the great masses of the Canadian people.

Then it has opened up for discussion the tariff question, which has been a dead issue for a long time, and we should see to it that this subject is kept exposed to the light of public opinion as we believe that only light is required to show the fallacies of the protective system.

This report would be incomplete if it did not refer to the many kindnesses we received from the people of Ottawa and the East. From the governor-general down, everybody vied with each other in showing kindnesses and honor to the Canadian farmers.

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By Robert L. Scott

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# Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

## Annual Convention of M.G.G.A. transacts much business and endorses progressive movement

Representatives of the various branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association gathered in Brandon for their Ninth Annual convention, January 24, 25 and 26. While there was no such outstanding feature of the gathering as was the announcement last year, that the Manitoba government would install a line of elevators, many matters of great importance, liable to far-reaching effect, were taken up.

Not the least of these were the unanimous endorsement of two remedies proposed for the amelioration of the handicaps that not only the farmers, but also the masses, labor under. The first of these was the principle of Direct Legislation. The delegates assembled endorsed the Initiative, the Referendum and Recall, unanimously and enthusiastically. The second was a scheme presented by E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, and G. F. Chipman, managing editor of The Guide, proposed to spread the propaganda of the farmers' progressive movement to the furthestmost parts of Canada's agricultural communities. This scheme was previously endorsed by the recent U. F. A. convention at Calgary and a full explanation of it appears in the official minutes of that gathering in this issue. The Brandon convention greeted the proposal with enthusiasm.

The delegates also received much enlightenment on the policies of the Manitoba Elevator commission, through the medium of a lengthy address by D. W. McCuaig, president of the commission. Mr. McCuaig impressed the convention with the fact that the commissioners are doing everything in their power to organize an interior elevator system that will work for the best interests of the farmers, and the response to his representations came in the form of a resolution endorsing the work of the body and declaring the faith of the convention in the work.

The platform laid down by the farmers' delegation to Ottawa was approved in all particulars, amid great applause for each and every plank. Near the close a number of important constitutional changes designed to put the association on a more permanent basis were presented to the convention. These will be voted on at the next annual convention. The delegates, at various times during the sessions, were greeted by the Brandon city officials, and representatives of the farmers' organizations of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The convention opened at 10.30 on Tuesday morning, January 24th, in the Brandon city hall. Owing to the fact that many of the trains were delayed it did not open as large as was expected. President R. C. Henders in his opening remarks introduced Mayor Fleming, of Brandon. The mayor began as follows:

"It has been my privilege," he said, "to attend several of your meetings, and I am pleased to notice that your numbers are increasing and that the principles upon which your organization is formed are growing in strength and being carried out. My father was the first president of the Farmers' union twenty-five years ago, an organization whose formation was largely responsible for the later formation of your great body. Looking over the past and comparing it with the present it seems to me peculiar that the farmers here should be compelled to go to Ottawa to ask for a decrease in tariff from a government which was placed in power pledged to the free trade which exists in England (cheers), and we find the opposition influenced by the protectionists and pledged to the manufacturers. What does it mean? It simply means that governments are being tied hand and foot by local interests in the East, and the railroad corporations. (Cheers). But," continued the speaker, "they are finding out that the people here will have to be listened to. I look for the day when the West will hold the balance of power, and will cast aside the enlargement of party. (Cheers). Why should we be tied down to the politics of the East? Let us be Western unionists and let us fight against the interests of the East which are tying us hand and foot." (Cheers.)

In conclusion the speaker commended the enterprise of the gathering in going to Ottawa. "I am satisfied," he said, "that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, strong as are the protectionists in the East, will listen to

the words of your delegation and that its suggestions will have a lasting effect."

The mayor extended a welcome to the delegates and handed over the city to them during their stay. Mayor Fleming was followed by President Henders, who, before delivering his formal address, thanked the mayor for his welcome and briefly referred to the warm feelings entertained by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, to the city of Brandon, and especially thanked the mayor for his valuable suggestion in reference to the tariff.

### Directors' Report

J. S. Wood, of Oakville, next presented the directors' report.

The detailed financial statement had been printed for circulation. This statement showed the total receipts to have been \$6,053.30, and the expenditures \$5,952.18, leaving a balance of \$101.12.

Apart from official salaries, the largest individual expenditure was \$1,900.55 for organization. Receipts were made up of \$3,774.75 of membership dues, and \$1,877.67 by special grants by local branches to the central association, the remainder being the balance from 1909. Considerable discussion was caused previous

a resolution of regret was moved by Messrs. Fortune and Dayton at the inability of J. W. Scallion, of Virden, the honorary president of the association, to be present, owing to a severe cold contracted in the East. The resolution was wired to Mr. Scallion.

Secretary McKenzie then read, his annual report.

### Free Trade Union's Letter

At the conclusion of the report proper, Mr. McKenzie stated that to show the interest aroused in Britain by the memorials presented by the Grain Growers at Brandon last August, he wished to add to his report a letter received by him from the Free Trade Union of Britain, which letter was as follows:

London, September 3, 1910.

Roderick McKenzie, Esq.,  
Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

"Dear Sir,—We have read with great interest and satisfaction the striking memorial presented by your association to the Canadian prime minister at Brandon, last month. Your memorial was published in full in the British papers and attracted widespread attention. The presentation of that memorial, followed as it has been by a series of addresses and

reform now finds its largest measure of support in suggestions for the full protection of British industries by taxing food and manufactures upon their entry into the United Kingdom. The future of free trade all over the world is bound up with the defeat of protection in Britain. A protectionist triumph here would strengthen the cause of protection in every other country, for, just when other nations are trying to throw it off, we are fighting to uphold free trade in the face of the great vested interests which here, as elsewhere, are seeking to enrich themselves, by the imposition of protective tariffs.

### Look To Canada

"We look to you, and to all other free traders in the British Dominions, to help us in maintaining the real unity of the empire, by maintaining complete fiscal independence for each component part. We look to you to make it impossible for any political party to utilize the love and loyalty of all the British peoples as a political asset in a party game, or as a means for fastening upon any one of them a fiscal system which is contrary in its interests and desires. The empire has been built up by perfect freedom joined with perfect loyalty to the crown. It is because your association has done and can do much to help us in maintaining these traditions, that we have ventured to address you as the official correspondent of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

"We beg you to offer our warmest thanks to your friends and colleagues in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, who have co-operated in the recent free trade demonstrations.

"We trust that without any interference in matters of purely local concern, it may be possible for our union, and your association, to render each other valuable help in defending the only sound principles of trade, and in securing the prosperity and freedom of our empire."

Signed on behalf of the Free Trade Union:

ARNOLD MORLEY, Pres.  
Avebury, Balfour of Burleigh, Brassey.

### Coal Oil and Gasoline

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the gasoline and coal oil situation was read by Mr. Mair of Hamiota. With him on the committee, were associated Messrs. Cruse, of Dauphin, and Grant of Lenore. The Standard Oil company controlled the output of both coal oil and gasoline throughout Canada and the United States. On investigation he had found that there were no grievances in connection with these commodities which could be remedied by legislation. The quality was better now than in past years, but there were more grades. It was not advisable to buy wholesale quantities in barrels as the leakage often amounted to five per cent. Steel tanks were, however, used by certain companies, and from these fairly large quantities could be purchased with economy.

The report was severely criticized by S. W. Johnston, of Brandon, who stated that gasoline and coal oil was deplorably high in the West as compared with prices in the East, there being a difference of 7½ cents in the price of gasoline alone.

The committee of one was on motion discharged and the following new committee appointed to investigate the supply and sale of coal oil and gasoline in the province: S. W. Johnson, Brandon; J. D. Simpson, Shoal Lake, and T. E. M. Banting, Wawanesa.

Notice of certain amendments to the constitution was given and the proposed amendments were distributed among the audience for consideration.

### Change of Name Proposed

A heated discussion took place regarding the proposed change of the name of the Grain Growers' association to "Grain and Stock Growers' association." It was pointed out that the present named organization might lose its identity in the old country and the United States by a change of name, and some fiery remarks were made in consequence, which forced the chairman to call the meeting to order time and again. The proposed amendment was left over.

## OFFICERS FOR 1911

The officers and directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association elected at Brandon for the ensuing year are as follows:

### President

R. C. Henders, Culross

### Vice-President

J. S. Wood, Oakville

### Directors

- District No. 1.—Peter Wright, Myrtle, re-elected by acclamation.
- District No. 2.—R. W. Wilson, Marringhurst, re-elected by acclamation.
- District No. 3.—D. D. McArthur, Lauder, replacing F. W. Kerr, of Carroll, resigned.
- District No. 4.—C. Burdette, Foxwarren, succeeding G. H. Malcolm, Birtle.
- District No. 5.—W. H. Bewell, Rosser, succeeding J. S. Wood, Oakville, elected vice-president.
- District No. 6.—R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, re-elected by acclamation.

to the adoption of the directors' report, which was seconded by Donald Fortune and carried unanimously.

### Fraternal Welcome

On a resolution from J. S. Wood, a welcome was extended to fraternal delegates who were present from sister organizations, and who would be given an opportunity, he said, of expressing their views tomorrow.

A welcome was also extended to the press, and Geo. Batho replied on behalf of those present. A. G. Hawkes, Broadview, member of the executive of Saskatchewan, delivered a stirring address in which he brought greetings from the sister province. He was, he said, tired of hearing disputes on the tariff question. Why did not the opposition come out and stand for what the farmers wanted? He advocated the system of life membership among the Manitoba delegates. The system had been commenced last year, and from 200 life members had increased to 700.

Peter Middleton, of Brandon, the auditor, explained the financial standing of the organization, and moved its adoption. A member asked for an explanation of an item appearing "Suit Nalpas vs. Henry," and Secretary McKenzie explained that it was an action between two farmers.

The afternoon session opened with a largely increased attendance owing to the incoming late trains. Prominent among the business was the reading of the secretary's report, the reading of the report of the delegation at Ottawa, and a lively discussion which followed the latter report.

At the suggestion of the president,

deputations to your prime minister on the subject of protective tariffs, has been a noteworthy and timely service to the empire, and to the cause of free trade in every country, as well as in Canada. As officers of the Free Trade Union we desire to congratulate your association on the strong step which it has taken in support of free trade.

### Canada Represented

"We note with satisfaction your disavowal of any desire for a preference in the British market, a policy which we have resisted as fraught with economic and political dangers alike to the empire as a whole, and especially to Canada and the Mother Country. Canada has hitherto been misrepresented by the tariff reform party here as a solid unit for protection. You have not only made it clear that this is a mischievous travesty of the facts, but you have demonstrated to the whole world that the maintenance of Canada's loyalty to the empire does not rest upon so ignoble and precarious a foundation as the success of the protectionist movement in the Motherland. The welcome preference given by Canada to British goods, in itself a step towards the abolition of protective tariffs, has been used in this country as a weapon against free trade. The leaders of the protectionist agitation here have declared that this preference is in danger of being withdrawn, unless our people will consent to tax their bread and thus ensure a higher price for Canadian corn. By proclaiming your objection to such schemes of taxation, you have struck a powerful blow at a protectionist movement in Britain. That movement began with vague proposals for imperial preference; but these have been overshadowed by the protectionist argument. Tariff



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## Widening Association's Scope

It was proposed to amend clause 2 and to enlarge the function of the association as follows:

To establish libraries, library societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their families along social and economic lines.

To encourage members to provide suitable halls or meeting places and properly equip and furnish same for the social and educational benefit of the members.

To further encourage the co-operative method of distribution of farm products and the supplying of staple commodities for its members.

The debarring of provincial and Dominion appointees to office from holding office in the association, raised a discussion as to whether postmasters of rural points should be debarred. It was also asked how the clause would affect pound keepers, appraisers, and noxious weed inspectors. It was further pointed out by a member that an elective member should with as much reason be debarred. The clause was held over to be referred back.

## Women as Associate Members

The reception of farmers' wives and daughters into membership was objected to by one of the members present, on the ground that the strength of the association was in the votes it swayed, and that wives and daughters had no vote. It was pointed out that it was sufficient if they became associate members. The amendment limiting membership was referred back to the committee. In connection with the duties of the board of directors of the central association, it was decided that a clause be inserted whereby the board might appoint an attorney and such agents as might be necessary to properly conduct the business of the organization, the board to fix the compensation for such office.

## Farmers as Office Holders

Secretary McKenzie emphasized a clause which provided that all members holding office should be bona fide farmers. It was, he said, dangerous for a banker, for instance, to hold the position of secretary. He should be a farmer. The question was asked from the audience as to whether or not that should also apply to the central association and loud laughter ensued. It was decided that the director of each district should nominate a member, and that these should with the secretary of the central association form a constitution committee. The committee is as follows: William Keefer, Ashville; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; John L. Brown, Pilot Mound; Harman Umphrey, Miami, and T. J. McGill, Carroll.

## Evening Session

The evening session was a happy relaxation from the serious business of the day. F. E. Coulter, of Portland, Oregon, spoke on the Initiative and Referendum in a manner which kept the audience laughing throughout. That the effort to rule the world by thought and force had been a colossal failure was the key-note of his lecture. He advocated a government of the heart.

"We have a system of government," he said, "which does everything on the basis of profit. Everything must be settled on

the basis of profit, not of character. I am not criticizing the personality of your government.

At the conclusion of Mr. Coulter's address, T. J. McMillan, of Carroll, moved that "We, the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba in convention assembled having at the last annual convention endorsed the principle of 'direct legislation' and wishing to see the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in operation as speedily as possible, hereby instruct our executive to join with the representative of the Direct Legislation league to ask the government to enact direct legislation during the coming session."

The motion was seconded from half a dozen points in the house, and John Kennedy spoke to the resolution, referring especially to the Recall. The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

F. J. Dixon delivered an address on Single Tax, and outlined the system clearly, pointing out the benefits to be derived.

The convention opened Wednesday morning and proceeded with the annual election of officers. President R. C. Henders of Culross, was elected president by a unanimous vote. Mr. Henders thanked the delegates for the further honor they had conferred upon him and said he would do all in his power to further the interests of the Grain Growers' Association.

## Fraternal Speeches

E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, in speaking for Alberta, said that the association was going ahead rapidly, in fact so rapidly had the organization grown that they had decided to open up government headquarters in order to carry on the work more thoroughly. In this way they hoped to nationalize the movement.

F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, said that there was no question but that the Grain Growers of the West had a mighty influence. Everywhere people were writing of the West. Last year the growth of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was large, but this year it was wonderful. The number of paid-up members now exceeded those of Manitoba. The call to the British people emanated from the three Western provinces. Nothing offered greater possibilities than the Grain Growers' movement. He wanted to see the work carefully and steadfastly carried out.

James Bower, delegate from Alberta, said he was glad to be in Brandon, and was pleased to see that the Grain Growers of Manitoba working along the same lines as the two sister provinces. He wanted to see the whole Dominion united under one name. He believed if in common it could be adopted that it would strengthen the movement.

James Robinson, delegate from Saskatchewan stated that he had been struck with one particular thought since coming to the conference. He considered the farmers to be united in one opinion and that was they were not getting a square deal, and that something must be done. They must not forget, however, that in asking for a square deal, they should be prepared to give a square deal in return. They should not expect to dictate to the government the exact policy which it should follow.

E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, expressed his pleasure at again being able to bring

greetings from Saskatchewan, as he had been at nearly all the meetings. He congratulated the Grain Growers on their progress and said the next step would be in the Initiative and Referendum and to this end urged all present to join one or the other of their local political associations, so as to be in on the ground floor in the matter of nominating good men to the legislature. He further urged that before the present gathering closed they formulate some practical scheme of pledging candidates to the Initiative and the Referendum, so that the work would be well and systematically done.

## The Hudson's Bay Railway

When the resolution on the Hudson's Bay Railway was brought up there was considerable discussion. P. S. Wood, who presented the report of the committee on resolutions, said that there was not a country in the world so badly ridden by corporations as Canada. He said that the West wanted to have at least one outlet free from party control, and this was the Hudson's Bay Railroad.

T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, said everybody was in favor of the Hudson's Bay road. This was a Western freight road. If the government would not operate the system after completion, he said why not have the farmers operate it? The Western man had to build and furnish the freight, and moreover the government ownership of railroads had not met with the success so far. He said, we have had private ownership, government ownership why not public ownership?

James Stewart, of LaRiviere, spoke to the question giving a most interesting result of the history of the Hudson's Bay road, and in the course of his remarks he told of the opinion of Captain Machlin, an experienced navigator of the Hudson's Bay straits, that with modern vessels the route would in time be open for ten months in the year. "The transportation problem," said Mr. Stewart, "is the greatest problem of the day." He said the Hudson's Bay route was the live question in the early seventies, before the advent of the C. P. R. The people of those days thought that the Hudson's Bay would be the line. The Hudson's Bay Company since their inception, had made the practice of bringing their products through the Hudson's Bay. This they would not do if the bay was not navigable for a great part of the year and supplemented with good harbors. He said the commission had investigated the Hudson's Bay route in the early days and the result of this commission was that the waters of the bay were open for navigation from five to seven months of the year. Moreover, he said the Hudson's Bay was the natural outlet of the West. If the Western people lost their opportunity and allowed the outlet to fall into the hands of the present corporations they were not protecting

the heritage of the Western people.

James Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, was asked to express the opinion of Alberta on this question. Mr. Bower said that Alberta was not so vitally interested in the matter as the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but Alberta was fully committed to the principle of government ownership and control of the Hudson's Bay road.

R. M. Wilson, of Marringhurst, said that there was a danger that by manipulation and interlocking interests that the demands of the resolution which the delegation was preparing to present to the government might be frustrated. It was therefore, incumbent upon the Grain Growers to see that no railway co-operation either in present existence or which may be likely to exist, gets its hands on that railway.

Secretary R. McKenzie said that the government wanted to build the road, but that they did not want to operate it. The point was to prevent the road from being leased to any of the existing railways during the time of construction. Mr. McKenzie said that if when the railroad was completed the farmers did not have more control over the government than they had at present, then they were not doing their work as they ought to do.

After a considerable discussion as to the wording of the resolution, it was finally decided that the original resolution as presented at Ottawa was all that was needed. A vote having been taken it was found that the entire gathering was solid for that resolution. The riders were rejected.

## Manitoba Elevator Question

One of the big questions that received a liberal discussion was that of government owned elevators. D. W. McCuaig, chairman of the Manitoba Elevator Commission, discussed the matter thoroughly and answered many questions put to him by the members of the delegation. He gave a complete history of the progress of the work throughout the province, pointing out the difficulties that the commission had met with and showing that the system was one devised by the farmers for their own interest. He pointed out that every elevator at every point must be owned by the government in order that government owned elevators should succeed. He showed the distinction between the old line elevator system of dockage and the government elevator system of allowance for shrinkage. The line elevators bought on grade and strove to cover themselves by dockage. The government elevators on the other hand, made a moderate allowance for shrinkage in order to cover themselves at terminal points.

At the commencement Mr. McCuaig went back four years to the time when it

Continued on Page 24

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# Official Minutes of U. F. A. Convention

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in the Assembly Room, city hall, Calgary, on Tuesday, January 17, 1911, at 10.30 a.m., with the president, Mr. Jas. Bower, in the chair.

In calling the convention to order, the president referred to the great work which had been done during the past year, and the work which would have to be taken up during the coming year. He then called upon Mr. J. W. Mitchell, mayor of Calgary.

Mayor Mitchell spoke briefly and referred to the great work the farmers have done for the country. He said that as the son of an English farmer he felt more than an ordinary pleasure in extending the freedom of the city to a body of representative farmers.

The president then called upon Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture.

Mr. Marshall thanked the members for the invitation which had been extended to him to attend the convention and address the delegates and referred to the great assistance which had been given him during the past year not only by the officers of the association but also by the members. Mr. Marshall referred to the resolutions passed at the last convention. In regard to the labor bureau question he stated his department was prepared to give every assistance. The association had done splendid work in the matter of transportation and the government will be pleased to further assist in the splendid work which has been and is being done by the association.

In regard to the pork packing agreement he said that less than 13,000 hogs had been guaranteed and the government was not justified in going on with the work.

The question of local improvement districts had come up and the government had decided not to introduce a Municipal Act at the last session, but at the next session it was hoped that this legislation would be introduced. The government would be pleased to receive suggestions in regard to the organization of rural municipalities.

Referring to the notes taken by machine companies he stated that something had been done and an Act had been passed wiping out the mortgage clause in lien notes. It was hoped to go still further and the assistance of the farmers was wanted in this next step which would possibly result in a standard agreement for the sale of machinery being drafted and accepted as the only one which would be recognized in the province.

It was also hoped that at the next session an Act would be introduced which would amalgamate the present pound law, herd law and estray animals ordinances.

Mr. Marshall referred to the work which had been done by the Canadian Council of Agriculture especially in the demand for a lower tariff, and spoke of the work undertaken by his department in investigating freight rates on coal. Statistics had been secured from over one half of the United States and with this information on hand a meeting had been arranged with the railway companies which would take place this week and if they would not agree to any changes then the complete case would be taken to the railway commission for settlement.

Mr. Marshall also spoke of the work being done by the live stock commissioner and what would be expected of the demonstration farms which would be established by the government in Alberta.

Mr. T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, then conveyed the greetings of Manitoba to the convention and spoke of the work which had been done. He hoped that the result of the convention would mean the bringing about of much good for the delegates and all connected with the association.

Mr. F. W. Green, secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association conveyed the greetings of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and spoke on the need of the farmers organizations and the work which would have to be done.



UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED

## Resolution Committee Appointed

The president then nominated Messrs. F. H. Herbert, Strathcona; M. E. Sly, Strathmore, and J. Kemmis, Cowley, as the resolution committee.

## Adjournment

It was moved and seconded and unanimously carried, that we do now adjourn to 1.30 p.m.

## Tuesday Afternoon Session

The meeting was called to order at 1.45 p.m. by President Bower, who stated that the first business to be taken up was receiving the reports for the year.

## President's Address

President Bower then presented his annual address to the convention and same was unanimously adopted.

## Vice-President's Address

Vice-President Tregillus then presented his annual address to the convention and same was unanimously adopted.

## Report of Board of Directors

The annual report of the board of directors and executive committee was presented by Mr. Jas. Speakman and was unanimously adopted.

## Telegram Read

The president then read a telegram which had just been received from Mr. T. Balaam, director for Victoria district, conveying greetings to the convention and regretting his inability to be present.

## Secretary's Report

The annual report of the secretary was then read and unanimously adopted.

## Treasurer's and Auditor's Report

The annual financial statement, together with the auditor's report, was then presented and unanimously adopted.

## Report of the Legislative Committee

The annual report of the legislative committee was presented by Vice-President Tregillus, and after several questions in regard to same had been answered was unanimously adopted.

## Report of Transportation Committee

The annual report of the transportation committee was presented by President

Bower and after several questions had been answered in regard to same was unanimously adopted.

## Report of Pork Packing Plant Committee

A report from the committee appointed to assist in the work of securing the co-operative pork packing plant was presented by Mr. E. Carswell, and after some discussion was laid on the table for further consideration.

## Report of Organization Committee

The report of the committee appointed to take up organization work, was presented by Mr. D. W. Warner, and after several questions had been answered it was decided to table the report for further consideration.

## Report of Elevator Committee

The report of the elevator committee was presented by Mr. J. Quinsey and it was decided to lay same upon the table for further consideration.

## Adjournment

It was then moved and seconded, and unanimously carried, that the convention do now adjourn till 7.30 p.m.

## Evening Session

On calling the meeting to order at 7.30 o'clock the president stated that before taking up the election of officers it would be necessary to dispose of the report from the elevator committee.

A long discussion then ensued, several delegates taking part in same, and Messrs. T. A. Crerar, E. A. Partridge and F. W. Green were requested to give their views as far as the Eastern provinces were concerned on the question of government ownership of line elevators, and the working of the Manitoba Grain Act along the lines suggested by the committee.

Mr. Barker then moved and Mr. Nathurst seconded, "That the report of the elevator committee be accepted and adopted and that the directors be authorized to follow up the recommendations of the committee. Carried unanimously.

## Election of Officers

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then taken up.

Mr. Glass moved and Mr. W. R. Ball seconded: That all candidates for office express themselves to the convention for five minutes before voting takes place.

Mr. Barker moved as an amendment and Mr. Nathurst seconded, That the procedure adopted at the last annual convention be followed.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the motion lost

## Nominations for President

Mr. Adair moved and Mr. Mortland seconded, That Mr. Jas. Bower be nominated for president.

Mr. Barker moved and Mr. Glass seconded, That the secretary act as chairman of the convention pending the nomination and election of the president. Carried.

Mr. W. R. Ball moved and Mr. Glass seconded, That Mr. W. J. Tregillus be nominated for president.

## Nominations Closed

It was then moved and seconded, That nominations do now close. Carried.

The chairman nominated Messrs. Speakman, Warner, Jackman and Campbell to act as scrutineers during the election.

## Vote Taken

The ballot was then held and the scrutineers declared the result as follows:—

Mr. Jas. Bower, 120.

Mr. W. J. Tregillus, 39.

The chairman then declared Mr. Bower re-elected president for the ensuing year and vacated the chair in his favor.

Mr. Bower was received with great applause and briefly thanked the convention for the honor they had conferred on him by re-electing him to the presidency for the third term.

Three cheers and a tiger were then given for the president and Mr. Tregillus, both of whom returned thanks.

## Nominations for Vice-President

Mr. Lincoln moved and Mr. Pye seconded: That Mr. W. J. Tregillus be nominated for vice-president.

Mr. Glambeck moved that Mr. J. Quinsey be nominated for vice-president.

At the request of the nominee Mr. Glambeck withdrew his nomination.

## Nominations Closed

It was then moved and seconded, and unanimously carried: That nominations do now close.

The president then declared Mr. Tregillus elected vice-president for the ensuing year by acclamation.

Mr. Tregillus briefly returned thanks to the convention for the honor they had conferred upon him by re-electing him to the vice-presidency.

## Directors at Large

Nominations were then received for the office of directors at large, as follows:

Mr. D. W. Warner, nominated by Messrs. Ziebell and Cammack.

Mr. E. Carswell, nominated by Messrs. Pye and White.

Mr. J. Kemmis, nominated by Messrs. Henderson and Tregillus.

Mr. J. Speakman, nominated by Messrs. Griesbach and Richards.

Mr. W. B. Saunders, nominated by Messrs. F. Barker and Moore.

Mr. J. Quinsey, nominated by Messrs. Hughes and Bain.

Mr. R. Sheppard, nominated by Messrs. Barnett and Lincoln.

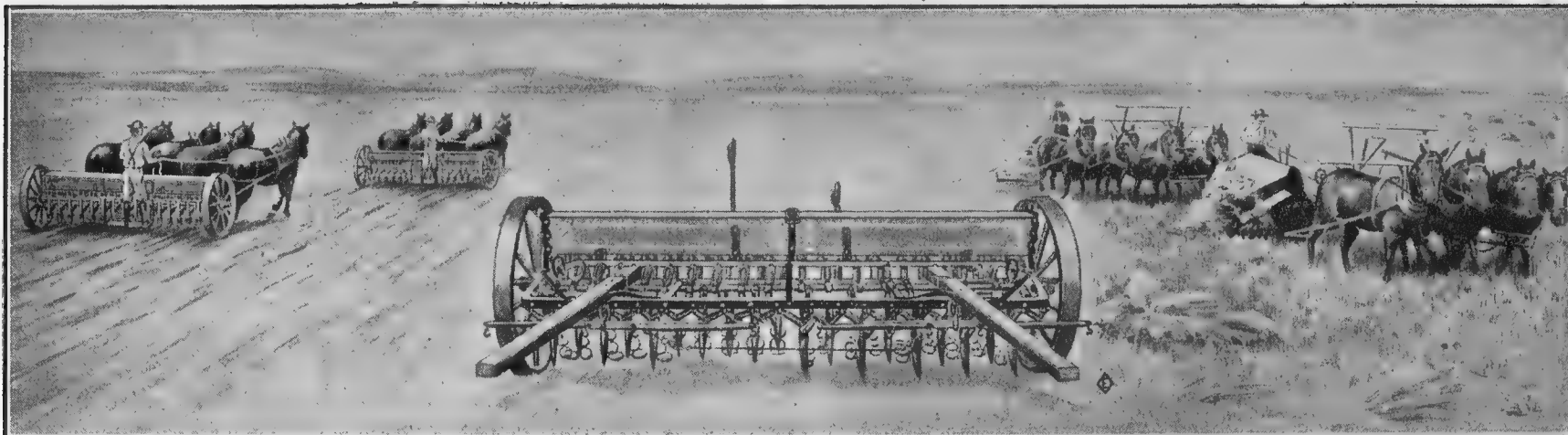
## Nominations Closed

It was then moved and seconded, and unanimously carried: That nominations do now close.

## Adjournment

It was moved and seconded, and unanimously carried: That the convention do now adjourn till Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock.





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Plows, Harrows & Packers**HORSE LIFT SINGLE DISC DRILL****Advantages of Single Disc**

The Single Disc Drill has many friends and its advantages are generally well known. It plants the seed evenly without bunching it, and the seed rows are evenly spaced. Every available inch of ground is made to bear crop. Each grain of seed has an equal chance, because it is planted at an even depth. This results in healthy, regular germination, producing an evenly distributed crop of uniform growth.

The Advance Single Disc Drill will work successfully in rooty or trashy ground. Discs are kept clean in any kind of soil, and may be set at any desired angle.

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No strength is required to raise the drag bars. Simply operate the horse lift levers and the bars are raised by horse power, using the leverage of the wheels. Drag bars stay up until lever is operated to lower them. The horse lift is a time saver too, there being no need to stop the horses at the end of the run. The Advance Drill is equipped with hand levers as well.

**EATON PRICES**

	Price at Winnipeg	Price at Saskatoon	Price at Calgary
16 Disc Drill	\$82.00	\$87.00	\$89.65
18     "	90.00	95.35	97.60
22     "	105.00	111.30	113.95

Drills are shipped complete with double tongues of air seasoned oak, neck yokes and whiffletrees. All sizes supplied with double hitch for four horses. Drills can be shipped from our stock in warehouses at Saskatoon and Calgary as well as from Winnipeg. Prices at each point are given above.

**Find Out What the Freight Will Be**

Write us today and find out what it will cost you for freight charges on the size of drill you like best. We want you to know because the charges are probably much less than you imagine. We can tell you exactly, and then you will be sure what your net saving will be. It is certain that there is a large saving for every purchaser of an Advance Drill and the Eaton Guarantee of satisfaction stands back of every purchase.

**WE GUARANTEE**

the Advance Single Disc Drill to be a good and satisfactory implement. Buy one and try it. If, after ten days' actual field test, it proves unsatisfactory, return it at our expense. We will pay the freight both ways and give you back your purchase money.

**Built Like a Bridge**

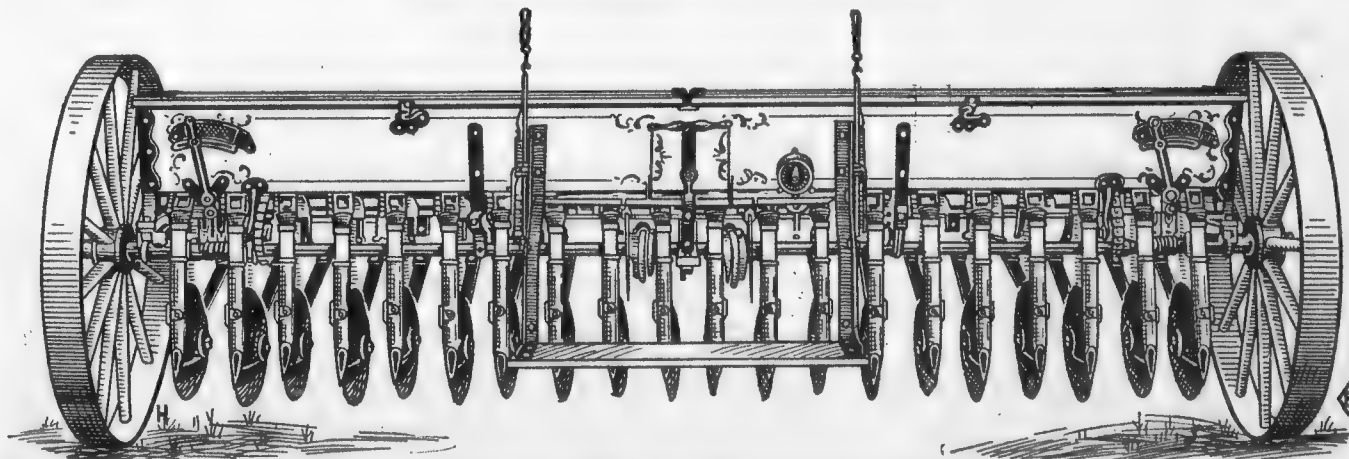
The construction of this drill is such that the frame cannot sag. It is made of extra stiff angle steel, reinforced by heavy truss rods and cross bars. The axle is one piece of high grade steel. The seed box is strongly trussed to prevent sagging.

The grain box is low and is in full view of the driver as he stands on the foot board. An improved force feed is used, insuring even distribution of the seed. Grain cannot lodge in bottom of seed box. A feed gauge permits the operator to regulate the drill to sow any kind of grain in quantities as desired. The seeding device is operated by a chain drive, which does away with a great deal of friction and permits wear to be taken up.

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WINNIPEG CANADATHE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA



# EDSON, ALTA.

is the only town that can be favorably compared with Saskatoon. Saskatoon when it first began to attract general attention, some seven years ago, was the centre for all that territory now known as Goose Lake Country, the Eagle Lake District, the Long Lake District and considerable territory to the east and north east. That territory at that time was sparsely settled and it was due to this fact and owing to the rush of homesteaders into that district that made Saskatoon what it is today. Take a map and compare the prospects of Saskatoon at that time with the prospects that Edson has today.

Edson is the last prairie divisional point on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It will be the end of the railway until the mountain section of the road is finished, probably three years hence. It has no competing towns to the south within 150 miles, to the west within 300 miles, to the north within 500 miles and to the east within 132 miles. It is the gateway to the Peace River Valley, the country where 22,000 homesteads will be taken up this year, a country that is generally acknowledged to be well adapted for agricultural purposes and which has engaged public attention for the past ten years.

The Peace River Valley is well advertised and the rush of homesteaders into that territory will surpass anything known heretofore. The Edson district has rich coal deposits, extensive forests, stone quarries of high quality, lakes and rivers, and the Jasmin Park, a resort that is in every way equal to the resort at Banff.

It is safe to assume that Edson will have a population of 20,000 people in five years. It took Saskatoon seven years to acquire a population of 15,000. Lots that sold in Saskatoon seven years ago at \$300 each, changed hands last year at \$40,000 cash.

The opportunity that Saskatoon offered seven years ago is exactly what Edson offers you today. You frequently meet people today who regret that they did not buy Saskatoon property in 1904. They talk entertainingly about the fact that they had the chance to be independently rich but they did not have the courage to invest their money in Saskatoon seven years ago. If you invested your money in Saskatoon seven years ago there is nothing more certain than that you will buy a lot in Edson today.

Our lots are all located in the first survey of the original townsite of Edson and range in price from \$125 to \$1,800 each. We sell on easy terms of payment and will be glad to furnish full particulars upon receipt of post card from you saying you are interested in Edson and want to make an investment.

Write us today for tomorrow may be too late.

## THE WALCH LAND CO.

UNION BANK BUILDING

WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Wednesday Morning Session

The convention was called to order on Wednesday morning by President Bower at 9.45 o'clock.

#### Candidates Express Themselves

It was moved and seconded: That all candidates for office express themselves on the question of Direct Legislation. Carried.

The candidates were then called upon, and all expressed themselves as being in favor of Direct Legislation. Messrs. Carswell and Kemmis withdrew their nominations with the consent of their movers and seconders.

It was moved and seconded: That every delegate must vote for three candidates, otherwise that the ballot paper be counted as spoiled. Carried.

#### Address by Mr. E. A. Partridge

While the ballots were being distributed, marked and counted, Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, Sask., gave a very interesting address on the subject of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

#### Scrutineers Appointed

The president appointed Messrs. Halberg, Cohagen and Bowes to act as scrutineers at the elections.

The ballots were then counted and the result declared as follows:—

Mr. J. Speakman, 166.  
Mr. D. W. Warner, 165.  
Mr. J. Quinsey, 142.  
Mr. R. Sheppard, 49.  
Mr. W. B. Saunders, 25.  
Mr. E. Carswell, 4.  
Mr. J. Kemmis, 1.

The president then declared Messrs. Speakman, Warner and Quinsey elected directors at large for the ensuing year.

#### Nominations for District Directors

Mr. P. S. Austin, nominated by Messrs. Campbell and Farrell.  
(Victoria Constituency)  
Mr. G. S. Long, nominated by Messrs. Williams and Clare.  
(Edmonton Constituency)  
Mr. J. R. Pointer, nominated by Messrs. Langston and Ziebell.  
(Strathcona Constituency)  
Mr. R. Sheppard, nominated by Messrs. McDonald and G. Ball.  
(Red Deer Constituency)  
Mr. E. Carswell, nominated by Messrs. Jamieson and Greening.  
(Calgary Constituency)  
Mr. T. H. Adair, nominated by Messrs. Buckingham and Steele.  
(Calgary Constituency)  
Mr. H. Wood, nominated by Messrs. Peterson and Pierson.  
(Medicine Hat Constituency)  
Mr. M. E. Sly, nominated by Messrs. Worthington and Wallace.  
(Macleod Constituency)  
Mr. J. E. Ostrander, nominated by Messrs. Macomber and Allan.  
(Macleod Constituency)  
Mr. G. A. Malchow, nominated by Messrs. Torguson and Davis.  
Mr. G. Barker, nominated by Messrs. Whitehead and F. Barker.  
Mr. W. J. Glass, nominated by Messrs. Black and Horner.  
Mr. G. W. Buchanan, nominated by Messrs. Kemmis and Henderson.  
Mr. W. B. Saunders, nominated by Messrs. Wenger and Parker.

The candidates briefly expressed themselves on the subject of Direct Legislation, and the president then declared Messrs. Austin, Long and Ostrander elected by acclamation and ordered an election in the other constituencies.

#### Adjournment

It was then moved and seconded: That we do now adjourn till two o'clock. Carried.

### Wednesday Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order by President Bower at two o'clock, and the president spoke briefly on the work being done by THE GUIDE, and the need of every member supporting same.

#### Report of the Resolution Committee

The resolution committee then reported, as follows:—

Your committee on resolutions beg to submit the following report:

On being appointed your committee received a mass of correspondence and a number of circulars, from which they have unearthed the resolutions sent in from time to time during the past year for the consideration of this convention.

Many of these resolutions were contained in the body of a semi-private letter, one on an entertainment programme, others were written on both sides of the paper, again, many resolutions were in such shape that perhaps the committee may have done unintentional injustice to the originator of a resolution in preparing it for the printer. Therefore your committee desire to make the following suggestions which they feel will greatly aid the dispatch of business and lighten the labor of the secretary and future committees.

Your committee believe that all resolutions should be sent in to the secretary legibly written or typed on a separate sheet of paper, not more than one resolution on a sheet, and written only on one side of the paper.

These resolutions should be signed by the mover and seconder, be endorsed by the local union and have the name and number of the local union thereon. The resolution paper might be printed, put up in tablets and issued to the local unions, and when returned could be filed according to subjects in the secretary's office.

Respectfully submitted,

F. H. HERBERT  
M. EUGENE SLY  
J. KEMMIS } Resolution  
Committee.

Mr. Ziebell moved and Mr. Green seconded: That the reports of the resolution committee be adopted. Carried.

#### Altering Resolutions

Moved by Mr. Isaac and seconded by Mr. Wilton:

Resolved,—That it shall be lawful with the permission of the mover, during the discussion of proposed amendments to the constitution, to so modify, amplify, or reconstruct any such proposed amendments, as shall better set forth the meaning and purpose desired, without altering the sense of the proposed amendment. Carried.

#### Limiting Speeches on Resolutions

Moved by Mr. Jackman and seconded by Mr. McLaughlin:

Resolved,—That this union is in favor of limiting each delegate to the annual convention to speaking once on one subject, except in the case of a mover of a resolution, who should have an opportunity to reply. Carried.

#### Limiting Length of Speeches

Moved by Mr. Jackman, and seconded by Mr. Ziebell:

That this meeting is in favor of limiting a mover of a resolution at the annual convention to a speech of ten minutes, and any other speaker to five minutes. Carried. The draft Act of Incorporation and amendments to the constitution were then taken up and considered.

#### Proposed Act of Incorporation

Mr. McLaughlin moved and Mr. Whitehead seconded: That the following draft act of incorporation be adopted by this convention.

#### "An Act to Incorporate the United Farmers of Alberta"

"Whereas the persons hereinafter named and others have associated themselves together and have formed a society under the name of 'The United Farmers of Alberta';"

"And whereas the said persons have prayed to be incorporated under the name of 'The United Farmers of Alberta' and it is expedient to grant their prayer;

"Therefore His Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of Alberta enacts as follows:



"1. (Here will be given the names of the officers of the Association) and all other persons who are now or shall from time to time be and become members of the said society are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic under the name of 'The United Farmers of Alberta,' and by that name shall have, in addition to the powers which corporations or bodies politic and corporate have under The Interpretation Act the power of acquiring and holding real property for the purpose for which the corporation is constituted and to alienate the same at pleasure.

"2. The object of the society shall be to forward the interests of the farmers of Alberta in every honorable and legitimate way.

"3. The society or a council or a committee or a board of directors elected by it shall have power from time to time to make by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the society not inconsistent with any act or law in force in Alberta.

"4. The present constitution and bylaws of the said association shall be until amended the rules, by-laws and regulations of the said corporation and the present officers and directors shall hold office until their successors are appointed in accordance therewith; and the said corporation is hereby vested with all the assets and rights, and made responsible for all the obligations and liabilities of the said association." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Henderson moved and Mr. Isaac seconded: That the board of directors be instructed to carry out the wishes of the convention in regard to incorporating the association at the next session of the legislature. Carried unanimously.

#### Amendment to Section 25

Mr. Farrell moved and Mr. Campbell seconded: That in accordance with notice of motion:

That Section 25 be struck out and the following new section inserted in place thereof:—

"Any person may, by sending his name and address with \$12 to the Central Association, become a life member, but without convention privileges, unless duly elected a delegate by a local union. There shall be three trustees to have charge of the life membership fund, who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the board of directors, who shall fix their remuneration. Two dollars of the life membership fund shall go to the general fund of the central association; ten dollars shall go into a trust fund to be invested by the trustees, secured by first mortgages on improved farm lands at not more than 40 per cent. of their valuation. The interest only of the fund shall go into the general revenue of the central association. The trust fund shall be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the life trust fund of the United Farmers of Alberta (incorporated) and shall only be withdrawn at the order of the trustees. The trustees shall give security by bonds, satisfactory to the executive, as provided for in the Trustees Ordinance. They shall present to the directors, who shall present it to the annual meeting, a report showing the amount of the fund, expense and net revenue. The trustees shall elect a chairman and secretary-treasurer from among themselves. The trustees shall issue a certificate to each life member. These shall be numbered consecutively."

#### Amendment

Moved by Mr. Alexander and seconded by Mr. Luchia as an amendment:

That the following words be added to the section:—

Be it understood that at the end of five years or any multiple of five years from the date of incorporation by a two-thirds vote of a regularly constituted convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, the principal may be directed to other uses."

Further, that the board of directors be instructed to lay the whole matter before a legal adviser.

Mr. Sheppard moved and Mr. Hoadley seconded: That the whole matter be laid over till the next annual convention and that the directors be instructed to prepare a definite plan to present to the convention, further that the life membership fund be devoted to a specific purpose as proposed by the resolution submitted to this convention.

On the question being put the amendment to the amendment was declared carried and the whole matter was referred to the directors for consideration during the ensuing year.

#### Amendment to Section 23

The following proposed amendment to section 23 was referred to the board of directors for consideration at the same time as the previous resolution:

That Section 23 be amended by adding thereto a further clause, to read as follows:—

"By becoming a life member as provided in Section 25 and paying the annual fee to the local union where they reside."

#### Amendment to Section 17

Mr. Fiske moved and Mr. Comer seconded: That in accordance with notice of motion

That Section 17 be amended by inserting "officers of this" between the two first words of said section. Carried unanimously.

#### Referred to Directors

In accordance with the resolution already adopted, the following notice of motion was referred to the board of directors for consideration during the year:

That Section 25 be struck out and a new section inserted, to read as follows:—

"Any person may become a life member upon payment of a fee of \$12, half of which shall go to a trust fund of the Central Association, the interest only being used, and half to be banked to the credit of the local union. Life membership in the local union to be understood with the option of changing from one union to another on change of residence."

#### Pooling of Delegates Expenses

Mr. Rafn moved and Mr. Henderson seconded: That in accordance with notice of motion the following amendment be adopted:—

That a new section be added to the constitution, to read as follows:—

"The travelling expenses of all duly qualified delegates to the annual convention shall be borne equally by all the delegates, and for this purpose the central executive shall prepare a statement at each annual convention, and shall divide the railway fare between all the delegates, collecting or paying the difference in the fare from the delegate before surrendering the standard certificate. Carried unanimously.

#### Voting by Proxy

Mr. Jackman moved: That in accordance with notice of motion the following amendment to the constitution be adopted:—

That the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:—

"Votes may be given by proxy at the annual convention."

On the question being put the proposed amendment was declared lost.

#### Political Matters

In accordance with notice of motion Mr. Blunden, of Rocky Coulee union moved:—  
"Whereas the farmers' power is the franchise, and that they are in the minority in both Federal and provincial houses of parliament, where they should have a majority, being by far the greatest class; resolved that the constitution of the U. F. A. be amended at the next convention so as to allow politics being discussed in the unions; and, further, that we endeavor to place a candidate in the field in every constituency, both Dominion and provincial, where the farmers are in the majority."

It was explained to the convention that it was allowable to discuss politics at the present time, but not party politics, and on the question being put it was declared defeated.

#### Number of Proxies

The following resolution, presented by Strathcona union, was declared defeated:—  
Resolved,—That union No. 1, Strathcona is in favor of votes at the annual convention, being allowed by proxy to a reasonable extent, and would suggest the following system: Delegates, from unions up to 50 miles one proxy each, from 50 to 100 miles, two proxies each, over 100 miles, three proxies each. Defeated.

#### Appointing Resolution Committee

Moved by Mr. Herbert and seconded by Mr. Kemmis:—

Resolved,—That in future the board of directors shall appoint the resolution

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We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

## PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

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1/2 Section Virgin Prairie in Maryfield district at \$14.00 per acre

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committee and that this committee shall meet the day previous to the annual convention and consider all resolutions presented to them. Carried.

#### Erecting Telephone Lines

The following resolution was presented by Eckville union, and adopted:—  
Resolved.—That whereas the country being now well settled up and the farmers having considerable quantities of grain and stock to dispose of, and, owing to the difficulty experienced by farmers in outlying districts, of knowing the state of the markets at the various shipping points, and, having regard to the difficulty in obtaining medical assistance promptly, when requested for urgent cases, therefore the provincial government be asked to further assist in the erection of rural telephone systems. Carried.

#### Homestead Regulations

The following resolution, presented by Eckville union was after discussion, declared defeated:—

Resolved.—That whereas, in certain sections the government homestead land is so covered with timber and brush and otherwise difficult to work, that it is practically impossible for a settler, without help as so many are, to cultivate the amount required by the homestead regulations within the specified time and that consequently, the land is liable to cancellation and in many cases changes hands several times in this way, the government and not the district is benefitted by the payment of fees, and on the improvements, therefore the government be asked to alter or modify the regulations in respect of such lands. Defeated.

#### Result of Election

The ballot now being ready the election of district directors was proceeded with.

#### Address From Mr. Chipman

During the marking, collecting and counting of the ballots, Mr. G. F. Chipman, of the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, was called upon to address the convention on the work of THE GUIDE.

The scrutineers declared the result of the election as follows:—

#### Strathcona Constituency

Mr. J. R. Pointer, 27.

Mr. R. Sheppard, 8.

Mr. Pointer was declared elected.

#### Red Deer Constituency

Mr. E. Carswell, 26.

Mr. T. H. Adair, 12.

Mr. Carswell was declared elected.

#### Calgary Constituency

Mr. M. E. Sly, 18.

Mr. H. W. Wood, 7.

Mr. Sly was declared elected.

#### Macleod Constituency

Mr. W. J. Glass, 18.

Mr. G. A. Malchow, 12.

Mr. G. W. Buchanan, 10.

Mr. G. A. Barker, 7.

Mr. W. B. Saunders, 8.

It was moved and seconded, and carried: That the delegates from the Macleod constituency shall hold a second ballot at the adjournment of this meeting.

#### Auditor

It was moved and seconded: That Mr. E. R. Hallberg be re-elected auditor. Carried unanimously.

The resolutions were again taken up, as follows:—

#### Union Stock Yards

It was moved and seconded:

Resolved.—That the time is now opportune for the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta to take steps toward securing union stock yards, independent of the packing and railway interests, at Calgary and Edmonton, with a view to securing a competitive stock market at those points.

#### Amendment

Mr. Campbell moved and Mr. Jackman seconded: That this resolution be referred back to the resolution committee for reconsideration.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the motion lost.

#### Supplying Official Organ

Moved by Strathcona union:

Resolved.—That Union No. 1, Strathcona, respectfully request the annual convention, to consider the question of supplying to each member of the association a copy of THE GUIDE each week, the cost of same to be added to the membership fee.

This resolution was declared to be unconstitutional as it involved a change in the constitution, and was therefore declared defeated.

#### Reconsideration of Resolutions

Moved by Strathcona Union:—

Resolved, that the resolutions presented by W. R. Ball at last convention and not submitted to the local unions, according to arrangements made at last convention, be at this convention reconsidered.

At the request of the convention the resolutions referred to were read as follows:

Moved by Mr. W. R. Ball:—

Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention the price of coal and lumber is too high and the cost of production is not considered in fixing the price, but we believe the price of these commodities is controlled by powerful monopolies and combines, that the public are obliged to pay from 100 to 200 per cent. over and above the cost of production. In our opinion, the coal and timber lands should always continue to be the property of all the people and developed in the interests of the people and should not be allowed to go into the hands of the few, thus giving the few power to form powerful combines and monopolies, thereby securing immense fortunes at the expense of the many. And further we believe that the only sure remedy for the people

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to adopt to protect themselves from the powerful grasp of these monopolies is for the people through the government to own and operate these industries in the interests of all the people and in order that the will of the people should be carried out as speedily as possible, we would ask that the government at once make an appropriation of \$100,000.00 to build, own and operate a saw mill and another \$100,000.00 to operate a coal mine or mines."

Moved by Mr. W. R. Ball:—

Resolved, that this convention is of the opinion that when the price of any one article of food is controlled by monopolies or combines and the public are obliged to pay from 100 to 200 per cent. more for such articles than cost of production, that it is the duty of the government to protect the people from the power of these combines and we consider oatmeal one of the staple articles of food that is universally used and the people ought to secure the same at a small profit, and in order to obtain this we believe that the government should be asked to appropriate \$100,000.00 to build, own and operate an oatmeal mill in the interests of the people."

On the question being put the resolution was declared defeated.

#### Lobbying Committee

Moved by Stettler Union:—

"That in the opinion of this union it is thought necessary for the furtherance of our legitimate interests that a permanent lobbying committee should be appointed for the purpose of dealing with all subjects coming up for legislation both at the provincial and Dominion parliaments. Expenses entailed by same to be covered by a special levy on every member of the organization."

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Lincoln seconded: "That this resolution be referred back to the resolution committee for reconstruction."

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried.

#### Affiliation With Labor

Moved by Wheatland Centre Union:—

"Whereas, this local is of the opinion that all working people should be united in one general body, it is hereby

Resolved, that we ask the convention to appoint a committee to meet and confer with the organized workers of Canada in regard to affiliating the U. F. A. with the labor organizations of the Dominion."

#### Amendment

It was moved and seconded: "That this resolution be referred back to the resolution committee for reconsideration."

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried.

#### Adjournment

It was then moved and seconded: "That we do now adjourn till Thursday morning at nine o'clock." Carried.

#### Public Meeting

On Wednesday evening a public meeting at which the delegates were invited to be present was held in the city hall, most of the delegates and a large number of residents of Calgary being present. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Eggleston, of Portland, Oregon, on Direct Legislation; J. Fels, of London, England, on Single Tax, and F. E. Coulter, of Portland, Oregon, on Direct Taxation.

#### Thursday Morning

The convention reassembled on Thursday morning and was called to order by President Bower at 9.30 o'clock, the business taken up being the consideration of resolutions.

The report of the election for director in Macleod constituency, held the evening previous was reported as follows, there having been three ballots before this result was reached:

G. W. Buchanan, 21.

G. A. Malchow, 19.

Mr. Buchanan was therefore declared elected.

#### Need of Organization

Moved by the members of Queenstown Union:—

"Whereas, we believe it is necessary that in order to gain our ends the farmers in every part of the province should be organized, and,

## You Will Never Have Another Fruit Land Opportunity Like This

The fruit growing area in British Columbia is limited. The price of fruit land has steadily advanced until nowhere in British Columbia can you secure property as good as that we are offering in the Whatshan Valley for less than \$100 per acre, and then after you get it you have to clear it and plant it, operations that mean an additional expenditure of anywhere from \$100 to \$200 per acre.

In order to bring all our big holdings into the market we are offering a portion of them at \$150 per acre, cleared, irrigated and planted.

The Whatshan Valley is in the Arrow Lakes district of West Kootenay. The district has won so many prizes for its display of

apples that it can justly claim to be the finest apple raising country in the world.

The climate is delightful all the year around, the scenery superb. The lakes and streams teem with trout, and the mountains abound in all sorts of game of feather and fur.

We offer you easy terms, with no interest, a delightful life and huge returns. It will cost you nothing to inquire into it. Your name and address on a post card is all we need.

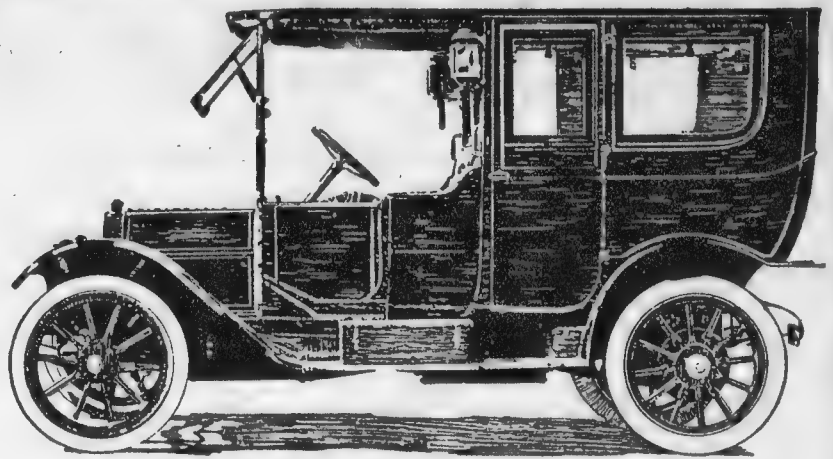
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 February 13th to 18th

MAIN FLOOR



Whereas, we think the time has come to carry on a vigorous campaign for a thorough organization and that the country is ripe for such a move;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we ask the convention to adopt a better and more progressive system of organization and provide ways and means to carry same into effect at once, and that all power for carrying out any suggestions be left in the hands of the executive.

The following recommendation was also read:

"We, the undersigned representatives of the local unions on the Lacombe branch respectfully ask that arrangements be made for an organizer for the said district. By so doing we are positive of an increase in membership of one thousand members.

Respectfully yours,

"Signed by delegates from Alix, Erskine, Stettler, Botha, Gadsby, Halkirk, Gopher Head, Liberal, Prairie Centre."

A general discussion ensued on the subject of organization, and the general consensus of opinion was that the time had now come when the association should have a permanent office and that the organization work should be pushed vigorously. With this recommendation the question was then put and declared unanimously carried.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A PORK PACKING PLANT

Moved by the members of Streamstown Union:—

"Resolved, that the U. F. A. take immediate steps toward the establishment of a small pork and meat curing plant of a capacity equal to the number of hogs already guaranteed and that the government loan the necessary funds for the construction and operation thereof."

The report of the pork packing committee was also discussed and the following clause from the report was presented as an amendment:

"Your committee are of the opinion that if a personal canvass could be organized and carried out the required number of hogs could be obtained. This would necessitate considerable effort on the part of the association, which effort we strongly recommend to be made."

On the question being put the motion from Streamstown Union was declared defeated and the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The report of the pork packing plant committee was then presented to the meeting and adopted.

#### UNION STOCK YARDS

The resolution committee then reported on the resolutions referred back and moved the adoption of the following:

"That the executive endeavor to interest the municipal authorities at Edmonton, Calgary and such other towns in the province where it is possible, in the establishing of municipal stock yards and abattoirs at these points, as we believe that there is enough live stock offering to make them a success, and we also believe that they would be of great benefit to the farming community by creating a competitive market."

This resolution was adopted as read.

#### DIRECT LEGISLATION

The resolution committee presented the following report and resolution and moved the adoption of same:

Several resolutions from different unions having been presented to the resolution committee on Direct Legislation they have embodied them in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that this convention do here and now direct the secretary to draw up a petition to the local legislature requesting that a measure of Direct Legislation become part of the constitution of the province at the next session of the house, and that a copy of this resolution be placed in the hands of every member of the local legislature with the request that they support a bill embodying the above request."

This report and resolution was unanimously adopted.

#### CONFERRING WITH ORGANIZED LABOR

The resolution committee presented the following resolution and moved the adoption of same:—

"That the executive appoint a committee to confer with the organized workers of the province to ascertain if there be any neutral ground on which to work out our common interest."

This was unanimously adopted.

#### INTERNAL ELEVATORS

Moved by the members of Tofield Union:

Whereas two years have now elapsed since the circulation of the petition for signatures asking the Alberta government to take over, own and operate the interior elevators as a public utility. And whereas this convention is of the opinion that ample time has been given for the Grain Growers to express their views relative to the method of acquiring and operating these elevators. Therefore be it resolved that the elevator committee frame a memorandum forthwith in which will be laid down the plan that the Grain Growers would ask the government to acquire, own and operate said elevators and that the same be laid before the government in time for the next session of the legislature.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment that this resolution be tabled until we obtain Direct Legislation.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the motion was therefore tabled.

#### ELEVATOR COMMISSION

Moved by the members of Wheatland Centre Union:

That the government of Alberta be urgently requested to provide the necessary funds and appoint a commission to acquire or construct a line of grain elevators, that the said commission be nominated by the executive of the U.F.A. and be directly responsible to the legislature.

It was moved and seconded as an amendment that this resolution be tabled.

On the question being put the amendment was declared carried and the motion was therefore tabled.

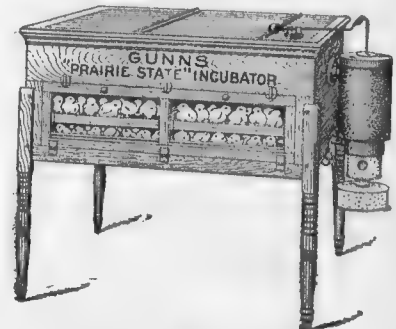
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No. 0.—100 hen eggs—	\$18.00
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GUNNS Universal Hover  
 With lamp, lamp case  
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"Gunns Prairie State Incubator Gets Chix." 12

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Garton's strains of the above have been grown from SINGLE PLANTS of PROVED SUPERIORITY and are therefore truly PEDIGREED BY ACTUAL BREEDING and not pedigreed by the lavish use of printers' ink and a fanning mill. These strains are absolutely heavier producers than seed raised by the ordinary seed growers and generally sold throughout the West.

### EVERYTHING A MAN COULD DESIRE

Elkhorn, Man., 1910.

Your new oat, Garton's No. 22, is everything a man could desire; produces the best of grain, good straw, free from smut and rust, and matures early. It is far superior to the Banner, which was my favorite previously.

JAMES GUILD.

### RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

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I have a most beautiful stand of your New Alfalfa on ten acres. I think every seed germinated. I am so impressed with it that I shall put in a further 30 to 80 acres next season, for which you will receive my order in due course. The seed grew so well that I think 20 pounds per acre too much and shall sow less per acre next Spring.

CHAS. O. CASTLE.

SAVE MONEY and produce HEAVIER CROPS of fine quality BY SOWING PEDIGREED SEEDS. Before placing your order for your requirements next Spring write for "Garton's Book of the Farm, 1911," which fully describes with 20 illustrations the Garton System of Farm Plant Breeding and also their PEDIGREED strains of SEED GRAIN, ALFALFA, CLOVER GRASS and ROOT SEED.

If you wish to get more from your land you cannot afford to be without this 32 page, 7 by 10 inch book. IT IS FREE. Send for it now. There is sure to be a rush, and our supply will not last long.

**The Garton Pedigree Seed Co.**  
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**VALLEY RIVER, MANITOBA—QUARTER** section, 140 acres cultivated; fenced, fair buildings, good water and wood, at \$30 per acre; 80 acres rich alluvial soil adjoining above make a splendid farm together, \$1,500, one mile from elevators. 157 acres half mile from elevator buildings; 20 acres cultivated, all fenced, \$2,500. Quarter down on each; balance arranged to suit. No crop failure in 20 years. —W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 25-6

**FOR SALE—SECTION 8, TP. 6, R. 14** West 2nd, located in the famous Weyburn wheat district, 450 acres ready for wheat, 100 for oats; creek running through; 65 acre pasture field; good buildings; telephone installed; good water; school on property; \$2,000 cash payment, rest on easy terms; 4 miles from Colgate. —T. E. Williamson, Ingleford P.O., Sask. 25-6

**435 ACRE FARM FOR SALE ADJOINING** town of Girvin, \$40.00 an acre, \$5,000.00 down, balance 5 equal annual payments, 8 per cent. interest. Splendid clean land, all under cultivation. Cement block 7 room house, good 20 horse barn, granary, sheds. Abundance of water. Remaining quarter section can be had. —Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 22-8

**FOR SALE—FIVE IMPROVED FARMS** ranging from one-fourth to one section each near Melita and Broomhill. These are among the best for grain and diversified farming in the West and will be sold at ground floor prices, as I want to retire from farming. Address R. M. Graham, Melita, Man. 24-6

**320 ACRE FARM—150 BROKEN (60 new), another 120 possible, 40 fenced; 2** room lumber house; stabling 12 head; 5 granaries. Station G.T.P. 8 miles, abundance good water; poplar bluffs; good hay lands. Price \$5,500, part cash. Possession any time. Address Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide. 26-6

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**DANGERFIELD & DOOLITTLE, 604 McINTYRE** Block. Phone Main 4229.

**FOUR SECTIONS FIRST CLASS STEAM** plough land, southwest of Kerr Robert, at \$15 per acre; will guarantee this.

**FOURTEEN THOUSAND ACRES IN CENTRAL** Alberta, at \$15 per acre, en bloc, \$3 cash, balance four annuals.

**ONE SECTION STEAM PLOUGH LAND,** close to station in Manitoba, at \$17.50 per acre; \$4.50 cash, balance in five years.

**HALF SECTION, SIX MILES SOUTH OF** Gadsby, Alta., at \$15 per acre. Easy terms.

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**FOR RENT—FIRST CLASS FARM OF 320** acres, 200 acres under cultivation, 45 acres new breaking, 30 acres summerfallow, 50 acres good pasture. Land is all fenced, lots of good water and first class buildings, 5 miles from good town. Renter must have good supply horses and machinery. Address P.O. Box 1, Langenburg, Sask. 24-6

**FARM TO RENT—SEVEN MILES WEST** Davidson, 300 acres broken. For particulars apply J. W. Richardson, Kindersley, care of Richardson & Wigle. 24-4

### PLOWING WANTED

**WANTED—CONTRACT PLOWING OR** breaking 1,000 acres next season. For price and particulars apply Davidson Bros., Moore Park, Man. 28-6

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**A SNAP—FOR SALE, JOHN DEERE** engine gang in good condition, 1910 make; broke 300 acres. Apply Neil Wright, Box 155, Wellwood, Man. 27-8

**GASOLINE ENGINE—15 H.P. EXCELLENT** condition, for sale cheap. —F. O. Clare, North Edmonton, Alta. 27-6

### SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

**SEED OATS FOR SALE — (GARTON'S** Regenerated Abundance), grown on breaking, weight 45 lbs. per bus.; 1st prize at Foam Lake Seed Fair, 28-11-10; 50 cents per bus. f.o.b. Foam Lake. —D. MacRae, Foam Lake, Sask. 25-6

**FOR SALE—NO. ONE SEED FLAX RAISED** on breaking, free from noxious weeds, fanned ready for sowing; \$8.00 per bushel f.o.b. Drinkwater, 25c. extra for bags. Speak early. —J. B. Olson, Briercrest, Sask. 27-2

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**SAY, MR. FARMER AND CONTRACTOR,** why pay 50c per bus. for Oats next summer when you can buy now in car lots at 30c from Elmer Shaw, f.o.b. Abernethy, Sask. 25-6

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**SPY HILL GRAIN GROWERS WILL HOLD** Masquerade Ball at Bavelaw School on Thursday, Feb. 9th. Tickets one dollar. Prize for best costume. All welcome. —Harry J. Perrin, Sec. 27-1

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I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

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My last importation, which arrived March 20th consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

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**WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-** tle, Leicester Sheep. —A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Sask.

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**BEARBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS —** Thomson Bros., Beharra, Sask.

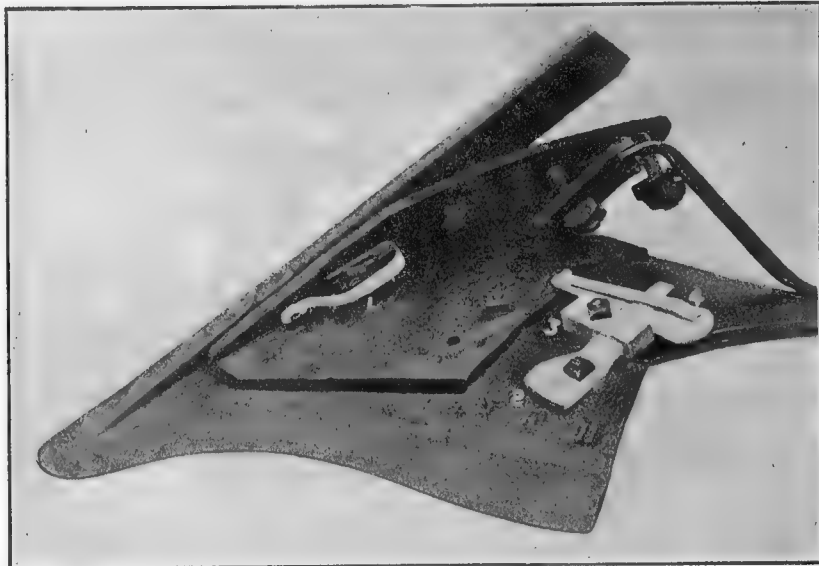


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ELIMINATES PLOWSHARE TROUBLES

1. Spring Bolt    2. Coupler    3. Lock Bar    4. Wedge Bar

Your Greatest Plow Trouble is Share Trouble



NO MORE

Need for tipping plow over in order to get at shares.

Trouble with damaged or rusted burrs.

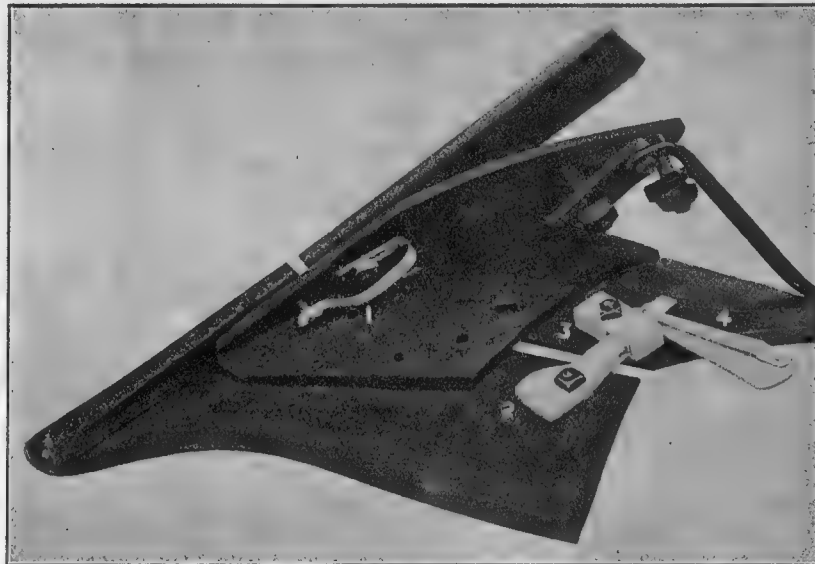
Trouble with turning bolts.

Use for hammer and punch to force holes in share into line with those in the frog of the plow.

Cheaper than bolts; as strong; has stood every test in every soil.

The fastener is easily attached and need not be removed until the plow is worn out. The value of time and bolts saved, not to speak of shares and the better grade of work done by changing shares often, will more than pay for a set in a year. One set lasts a lifetime.

The coupler draws back and up. It holds the share firmly against the landside of the plow and the whole length of the mould-board. The holding force is wedge power. This alone makes it solid enough, but we have reinforced it with a spring bolt in the landside. Properly attached it is impossible for the share to come off.



## Change Shares in Forty Seconds

That is what we did in the field trial, and a boy, old enough to plow, can do it as easily as a man.

Not a burr to loosen and not a bolt to remove.

Simply lift the plow out of the ground, loosen the wedge key by tapping it at the tip with your wrench, remove it, unsnap the spring bolt and lift the share off. Place the new share into position, secure the spring bolt, insert the wedge key and drive it in with your wrench. Easy, is it not? Every part is well made. Every set sold under a responsible guarantee.

You have perhaps wished for a device like this on many a cold autumn day, while you were wrestling with a turning bolt or a sprung share, without your regular blacksmith's tools. This is, therefore, of special interest to you, and you should find out more about it. You should, before you turn from this page, write us, giving the name and address of your implement man, and your name and address, and you will receive full information. You will not place yourself under any obligation. **DO IT NOW.**

**IMPLEMENT SPECIALTIES COMPANY, 304 McIntyre Building, Winnipeg, Man.**

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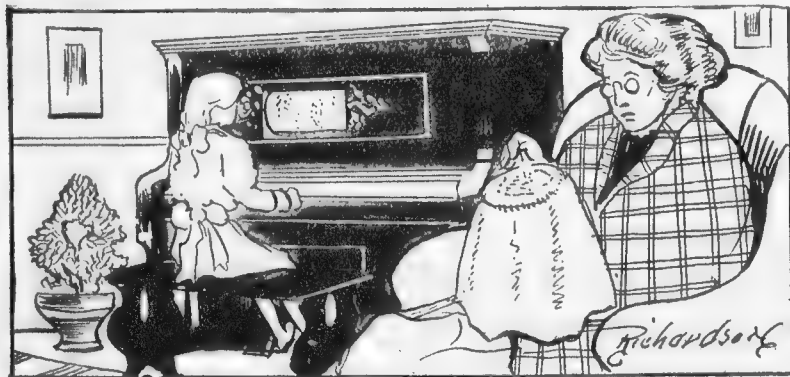
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It's a message of good news to tell you that yours can be a home with a piano—and a better home because of it. Not only that, but you can better afford **RIGHT NOW** to make it a home with a piano than at any other time; for now is the time when nearly any sort of piano that you would choose for your home can be bought in the **CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER Pre-Inventory Disposal of PIANOS.**

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At a price much less than you would pay at any other time for an instrument as good, and upon terms that involve little drain upon the purse. Perhaps the purchase of a piano has remained in your category of "things-to-be-done"—with the long-dreamed-of trip abroad—the automobile—or a pony cart for little Billie. But the piano does not belong to that Get-Some-Day, it belongs to the other list—the list of **GET NOW.**



**CANADA SQUARE GRAND PIANO.**—In solid Rosewood case, with Louis curved and carved legs. 7 octaves, overstrung scale, ivory keys and ebony sharps. Case in good condition. Tone sweet and mellow and action satisfactory. Pre-Inventory price..... **\$65.00**

**ENNIS & CO. PIANO.**—Egyptian design. Beautifully figured Walnut case. This make of instrument is noted for its very sweet tone. In fact it is styled "The Sweet Toned Ennis". Mr. Ennis has a reputation of over twenty-five years as the builder of an honestly made piano. The regular selling price is \$375.00. Pre-Inventory Sale price..... **\$285.00**

**KAUFFMAN PIANO.**—A beautiful Louis design, handsomely carved Walnut case. A perfectly new instrument. Regular selling price, \$400.00. Pre-Inventory Sale price..... **\$295.00**

**HEINTZMAN & CO.**—Classic design. Richly figured French Burl Walnut case, in excellent condition in every respect. Regular selling price, \$475.00. Pre-Inventory Sale price..... **\$300.00**

**NEW SCALE WILLIAMS.**—Early Colonial design, in early English finish. This Piano has had only slight use in the Studio of the Principal of one of our Colleges, during a period while some special work was being carried on. Regular price, \$450.00. Pre-Inventory price.... **\$325.00**

**NEW SCALE WILLIAMS.**—Sheraton design. Beautifully figured San Domingo Mahogany with brushed brass trimmings. A magnificent instrument in every respect. Embodies every feature and improvement of this famous make.

The tone is resonant and of a delightful singing quality. This is a Piano that would satisfy even the most fastidious musician. Regular price, \$500.00. Pre-Inventory Sale price..... **\$375.00**

**APOLLO PLAYER PIANO.**—French Burl Walnut. Combination 65 and 58 Note, with transposing mouth-piece, enabling you to play in any key. Tempo lever controlled with three pneumatic buttons. The piano alone is worth the price and the Player is one of the very best made in the United States. This instrument is in first class condition in every respect, has been very little used. Reg. price \$800, Pre-inventory **\$498.00**

**PLAYER ORGAN.**—One of the highest grade Organs with the Player action, the same as used in the best Player Pianos, enabling anyone to play either with the rolls or by hand. A very fascinating instrument because of the delight in producing the combinations of tones through the different sets of reeds. This is a sample instrument which has been marked at \$350.00, but which will go in the Pre-Inventory Sale at..... **\$265.00**

**NEW SCALE WILLIAMS BABY GRAND.**—A superb instrument, that has had but slight use at a few concerts and recitals, possessing a delightful, liquid, singing quality of tone, of unusual crispness. The case is San Domingo Mahogany, satin finish. The legs are square, Sheraton shape and the trimmings are of brass. Regular price, \$750.00. Pre-Inventory Sale **\$525.00**

### A CARLOAD OF ORGANS

We have fourteen or fifteen used organs, of various styles, Piano Cased, Chapel, Cottage, High Back and Low Back instruments that would originally cost from \$85.00 to \$175.00 that we will sell during the Pre-Inventory Sale from \$20.00 to \$60.00. Every instrument is being thoroughly overhauled in our workshop and the worn parts replaced, and each Organ re-varnished, fresh carpets put on the pedals, so as to have a fresh spic-and-span appearance, with a guarantee of good service. If you cannot come to the city and are interested in an Organ, write us for special list and description of these.



### CABINET PIANO PLAYERS

**BELL AUTONOLA.**—65 Note Player, in richly carved case, Walnut. It has been thoroughly overhauled, and is in good order and can be attached to any piano. Original price, \$250.00. Pre-Inventory Sale price..... **\$65.00**

**ANGELUS PLAYER.**—This instrument has two full sets of Organ Reeds and can be played by itself independent of the Piano. When attached to any Upright Piano the combination of Organ and Piano tones give a very pleasing effect. It has lately been overhauled. Price when new, \$350. Marked for the Pre-Inventory Sale..... **\$68.00**

**TO MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS.**—For those who are unable to come personally to inspect this stock, we will agree to give special attention to the requests that come by mail, and if you will state the purpose for which the instrument is intended, whether a beginner, a fair-average Player, or a finished musician—also state about the amount of money you would like to invest, and the terms of payment that would be convenient, we will then make a selection from our stock of the instrument that we, from our experience, would consider the best suited, and the best value, and we will set it aside, and hold it for a reasonable length of time, to give you an opportunity of closing for it.

### Your Money Back if you are not satisfied

For those who order by mail we further agree that if the instrument is not satisfactory on arrival, you may return it, and we will pay the in-coming freight. A new Stool given with each instrument, which will be carefully packed and shipped.

These quotations are F. O. B. Winnipeg.

# CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER

323 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG



# **NOTICE**

TO

# **SHAREHOLDERS**

OF THE

# **Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.**

At the present time the greatest obstacle standing in the way of the unlimited progress of your Company is the lack of capital. There must be more capital raised to meet the enormous expansion of our present business and to enter upon the milling, lumbering and other lines of buying and selling which the farmers are asking us to take up at once. Before the close of 1911, we want to increase our paid up capital to \$1,000,000.00.

To do this we must ask everyone of our 10,000 shareholders to place two or three shares each before April 30th, 1911. If you already hold the full four shares you can now take four shares for your wife and four for each of your sons and daughters, regardless of their age. If you cannot place the stock in this way, you have many neighbors who have no stock in the Company at all, sell four shares to each of them.

You can offer the stock at \$25.00 per share, \$7.50 down and the balance next fall. The stock is now really worth about \$35.00 per share and the price may be advanced before long. If you pay \$7.50 per share now you can never be called upon to pay more than \$25.00 even though the price should be advanced the next day. All money paid on stock before April 30th, 1911, will bear dividends since July 1st, 1910. As a safe, sure and profitable farmers' investment there is not the equal of this stock on the market today.

Every shareholder is requested to purchase all the stock he can himself and to get as many of his neighbors and friends into the Company as possible. We trust that all will respond to this appeal and each send in applications for at least two or three shares before April 30th. If all will do this the million dollars of capital is assured. If you want booklets regarding the Company, application forms or information write to the

## **ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT**

**Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited**  
**WINNIPEG**  **MANITOBA**



## Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 13

was deemed absolutely necessary to place the elevators of the province in the hands of a commission in order to protect the interests of the farmers. At this time the interprovincial council had been formed and for the period of a year efforts had been made to enlist the sympathy of all the provinces. This council, however, was dissolved by the Saskatchewan government, and it was found that each province had to deal with the elevator question separately. Shortly afterward the Saskatchewan government passed a resolution in favor of government owned elevators and this was followed by a similar promise by the Manitoba government, and it resulted in passing of the Manitoba Elevator Act. The Saskatchewan government appointed a commission with a university professor at the head. The Manitoba government appointed a commission with headquarters in Winnipeg, and with a small staff. This commission commenced its work.

### Difficulties Met With

Owing to the fact that the summer of 1910 was well advanced before the construction of the new elevators was commenced, in many cases much threshing was done before their completion. But the big trouble was with the old line elevators. Many of the companies refused to sell and the commission was held off till late this fall, then suddenly over eighty elevators were thrown on their hands. Before these could be operated the scales had to be inspected, repairing done, and provisions made for special binning, which was difficult on account of the old elevator construction. It was also a question of the utmost difficulty to procure operators, and it took these operators some time to become acquainted with the new system of handling grain. Another difficulty that was met with was that at a number of points where government elevators were attempted the milling companies paid the track price for wheat and in instances the farmers jumped at these prices. The thing was plain on the surface. The milling concerns recognized that there was a system and if it prospered would make a great difference to them, and they took steps to bring it into disrepute at once. Another discouragement was the fact that many farmers, even those who had petitioned for a government elevator, loaded over platforms instead of using the government elevators. Another discouragement was the complaint that the commission charged too much. To this, Mr. McCuaig made answer that the commission was attempting an entirely new system. Many of the houses in operation were not suitable to the work and will have to be remodelled as soon as possible. He said, however, that the people could rest assured that as soon as rates could be reduced, it would be done.

### The Awakening

Owing to the fact that the old elevators were not equipped with machines to weigh on to the cars many shortages were reported from the terminal elevators. When a farmer placed his wheat in the elevators he was given a ticket for the face value of the grain but, as the operator had to guess at the amount when shipping, it was no wonder that when the monthly returns from Port Arthur came in the commission received the rude awakening that there was an over-delivery of between three and four thousand bushels. The commission realized that this over-delivery meant a shortage for the same amount and that the government would have to make good the shortage according to the ruling of the Manitoba Grain Act, the ruling of Warehouse Commissioner Castle being that whatever went into a car in the case of special binning was the property of the shipper, and if there was less in the car than the ticket called for it had to be paid by the government. The commission at once issued circulars to the operators to ship no more than a car called for, in fact they were urged to ship from twenty-five to thirty bushels short per car as it would be better to have a shortage than an overage, as the shipper could not be compelled to pay back the overage. Mr. McCuaig cited several instances where shippers had received from fifty to sixty bushels of an overage but refused to refund the money. In every case of the shortage, however, the amount was made good by the commission.

Mr. McCuaig explained lucidly the difference between dockage and shrinkage. The old line elevators and the milling companies docked grain and graded it. In the government system, the elevator did not grade and therefore could not dock. They were, however, allowed up to one per cent. shrinkage to provide for the delivery at the terminal elevator. In few instances however, was there a shrinkage of one per cent. taken off. The more common ruling was from a quarter to a half a cent. Mr. McCuaig explained that it was absolutely impossible to take one thousand bushels out of an elevator and receive the weight of a thousand bushels at the terminal elevators even with the best of grain, and in cases where wheat was tough there was always a greater shrinkage. Under the old elevator system many of them had no cleaners. In fact it was not to the interest of the company to have them. In 1910 there was 787,589 bushels of screenings sold. Taking this at \$10.00 a ton the amount was \$236,267. It was no wonder that the milling companies did not want to clean their grain. Mr. McCuaig explained that the ruling of the Manitoba Grain Act was very unfair, so far as it related to special binning elevators. The shipper, he said, was entitled to the face value of his ticket and nothing more.

### The Bright Side

Having enumerated the dark sides of the elevator question, Mr. McCuaig then pointed out the bright side. At Miami, 100,000 bushels had been taken in, in which there was only one complaint and this complaint was of such a character as to endorse the government elevator system. Successes have been met last fall even in districts where the crops were short and Mr. McCuaig said that they looked for greater success in the event of a full crop. He said, however, that it was absolutely necessary that every elevator at every point should be purchased and that the farmers should lend their utmost support to the commission. When this was done, the Commission could make a success of it. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McCuaig, and this was followed by a vote of confidence in the Commission.

### Stock-Yards Criticized

The present conditions of stock shipping at Winnipeg, received severe criticism. The matter was brought up by C. Fahrni of Gladstone. He gave figures to show that the stock shippers of the province lost heavily on shrinkage due to the fact that cattle were not watered and fed on arrival at and while staying in the city previous to sale. His grievances were supplemented by many of the members present who wished to know why similar treatment could not be accorded to shippers at Winnipeg, to that received by shippers at Eastern points.

The result of the discussion was the presentation of a resolution to the effect that Union Stock-Yards be applied to the Winnipeg railway yards. The resolution was as follows:

"That the executive be instructed to bring to the notice of proper authorities the necessity of establishing a union stock yard in the Winnipeg railway yards, so that the Western farmers be offered the same privileges at Winnipeg, as is given to Eastern cattle shippers in the Eastern market, in the matter of watering and feeding stock, to permit stock being brought to normal condition before sale."

Previous to taking a vote on this resolution, the chairman advised that no action be taken until the result of the Abattoir Commission's investigations recently inaugurated be ascertained.

The evening session took the form of an entertainment that was provided by the students of the Brandon college.

### Resolution Day

Thursday was resolution day. Upon opening in the morning President Henders addressed the meeting and impressed the delegates with the necessity of rushing the business through as this was the last day of the gathering. The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting and President Henders announced the result of the election of directors. A vote of thanks was tendered to the city of Brandon on account of the entertainment which had been given to the delegates on the previous evening.

E. A. Partridge, of Sinaluta, Saskatchewan, was then given an opportunity to address the convention on behalf of his scheme for a people's road to Hudson's Bay. Mr. Partridge's name was greeted with round after round of applause, which

was repeated when the Saskatchewan veteran stepped to the platform. Mr. Partridge stated that he simply wished to explain his proposition to the convention and he had no desire that they should pass a resolution favoring it.

### Coal Committee Reports

M. J. Bastard, Pierson, chairman, presented the report of the coal committee. While they could not report a great deal of work done during the year, their researches had resulted in a number of dealers lowering their prices to a reasonable profit. The report was accepted by the convention and the committee retained for another year.

Then the convention got down to the real business of the day which was the considering of the resolutions. Chairman G. H. Malcolm, of the resolution committee, announced that there were twenty-six resolutions to be passed upon. The first of these called for a re-draft of the Noxious Weed Act and suggested that the Grain Growers' Association, the Union of the Municipalities and the Agricultural Societies should meet in consultation with the provincial officers and agree upon a new act. It was pointed out that the present Act was a mere farce and absolutely inadequate to control the spread of weeds. The resolution was carried with the amendment that a committee representing the Grain Growers be appointed immediately. President Henders later announced that the committee would consist of Messrs. C. Stinson, H. Humphrey, J. L. Brown, Drayson and Gray.

### Re Stock Handling

The convention then passed a resolution suggesting that the directors of the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain Company meet in the near future and discuss the feasibility of forming a company for the marketing of live stock. This resolution was introduced by the Crandall Association. President Bower of the United Farmers of Alberta spoke briefly upon the question. The convention tabled the resolution presented by the Kemnay Association, that the question of railroad companies paying school taxes on property in the various municipalities be opened for discussion at the convention.

Upon the presentation of a resolution from the Valley River Association the convention decided to request the elevator commission to have all instructions given to their operators made public by being posted in all government elevators. Foxwarren Association introduced a resolution that the executive make efforts to have the commission for selling oats reduced from 1 cent to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. The resolution was carried. The meeting then adjourned for the noon hour.

### Organization Scheme

Upon re-assembling in the afternoon the meeting was addressed by E. J. Fream, secretary of the U. F. A., and G. F. Chipman, managing editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, who asked the convention to endorse a scheme for furthering the objects of the farmers progressive movement throughout Canada. A resolution endorsing the proposition was unanimously passed by the convention. A resolution was introduced by the Virden and Pipestone Associations asking that the Dominion government conserve and develop the water power of the country and that they should not be turned over for private exploitation. The resolution was endorsed by the convention and referred through the executive to the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Morris Association introduced a resolution asking for legislation that would require that lien notes be registered the same as mortgages should be registered. The convention decided to table the resolution. Hamiota Association was responsible for a resolution asking that the railroad companies grant a special rate ticket for future conventions instead of keeping to the standard certificate system as at present. The resolution was carried unanimously.

### Farm Help Shortage

Three associations, Lenore, Kenton and Boissevain were behind a resolution calling the attention of the executive to the shortage of farm help throughout the province and asking that the executive promote a scheme of procuring and distributing farm help. The resolution was carried. A resolution introduced by Rosehill Association asking a reduction in parcel post rates, was referred to the executive.

Birtle Association asked that a resolution be forwarded to the railroad commis-

sion asking a reduction in freights, and that a uniform distance be established for which one hundred pounds of freight would be carried for one cent. The resolution empowered the executive to engage expert help in preparing the presentation to the commission. The resolution was carried. The same association presented a resolution asking the railroad commission to compel railroad companies to issue return tickets on the train to all passengers boarding trains at stations where there is no agent. Balmoral branch presented a resolution calling for an amendment in the municipal act. They desired that land held by speculators with no improvements upon them should be taxed more heavily than the land of the settlers. They suggested that the improvements made by settlers be not included when assessments were made. The resolution was referred to the executive to do as they saw fit.

### Terminal Elevators

A resolution that the sense of the meeting was that anything less than government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators would be a failure and urging that the government put the amount necessary to purchase said terminals in this year's estimates was carried unanimously.

Mr. Brown, of Pilot Mound, introduced a resolution urging the delegates to use all their powers to increase the circulation of The Guide, and that the readers watch the ads in the paper and patronize those who patronize the farmers' journal. He referred to the farmers' Trinity, the Grain Growers' Association, the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and the Grain Growers' Guide. The resolution was greeted with a great burst of applause, and after being endorsed by James Bower, President of the U. F. A., was unanimously carried.

Pilot Mound Association was behind a resolution asking that the committee on resolutions for each annual convention be appointed to meet five days before the convention and that all resolutions should be required to be in the committee's hands before that time. The resolution was carried.

### News of Reciprocity

At this point the first news of contents of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada was read to the meeting. The statement that wheat and other farm produce had been put on the free list was greeted with cheers, but the delegates did not seem to think that the reduction on farm implements was as great as it should be. A resolution was passed asking that the government require the C. N. R. to sufficiently equip the lines which they have already built before they build more. It was pointed out that a great many of the passengers of this railroad gave the very poorest account of services especially during the winter months.

Dr. McDermid, president of Brandon College and a member of the Moral and Social Reform Council, spoke to the convention and asked that it endorse the movement now on foot for a provincial referendum on the "banish the bar" movement. The convention as a whole was enthusiastic over the proposition and endorsed it unanimously.

A resolution entered by Pilot Mound that the directors of the association hold office for two years and not again for a period of two years was defeated. The proposed amendments to the constitution, which will be voted upon at the next annual convention, were read to the convention. These will appear in the official minutes of the convention.

The last business of the afternoon was the passing of a resolution that the rates of the C. P. R. should be so adjusted that the returns would not be greater than ten per cent. on the physical valuation of the lines.

At the evening session Pilot Mound introduced a resolution that the convention endorse the principle of pledging candidates for parliament. The resolution called forth a great deal of discussion and was passed unanimously.

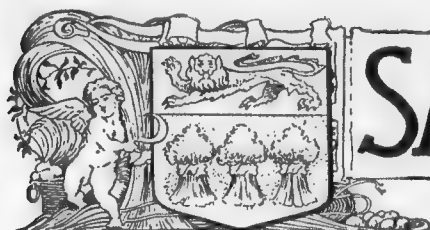
The convention favored Brandon for the next convention.

A resolution approving of the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture's calling off the Ottawa convention and endorsing all the resolutions presented to parliament on that occasion was unanimously passed.

The convention endorsed reciprocity and an increase of the British Preference.

The meeting was brought to a close by the passing of various votes of thanks and singing the national anthem.





# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:  
E.N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw  
President:  
F. M. Gates, Fillmore  
Vice-President:  
J. A. Murray, Wapella

Secretary-Treasurer:  
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:  
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymount; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

District Directors:  
James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

## Elevators and Co-operation

The Saskatchewan elevator commission report has now been mailed to all paid-up members of the association, and many comments are coming to hand. In this connection a discussion at Bluefields brought out the following statement: There can be no doubt that the elevator question is a very large one and has many others involved in it. The elevators in this country were not built in the farmers' interests, but for the railway companies and grain dealers. Farmers were not consulted regarding their construction, operation or location, but whether good or bad, they are here now, and in considering what is best, both the elevators and the capital invested in them and business transacted through them have to be taken into account in the solution. There are about nine hundred of them in Saskatchewan with a capacity of something over 25,000,000 bushels. They would cost about twenty cents per bushel to erect today, or about \$5,500,000. In other words, \$6,000 for each elevator of 30,000 bushel capacity. If built on the model plan adopted by the Manitoba commission, they would cost about thirty cents per bushel capacity. The fixed charges on an elevator, if the money was borrowed at 5 per cent., repayment to be made in twenty equal annual installments, would be about 10 per cent. of the original cost, or \$600 per annum on a \$6,000 elevator, and \$900 on a \$9,000 elevator, made up of interest, principal, taxes and up-keep. It would cost about one cent per bushel in addition for operating charges for every bushel passing through the elevator, elevated and cleaned. It would take at least three times the full capacity of the elevator per annum to make it pay its way. In other words, three bushels for every bushel of capacity. The present system in past years has not averaged more than twice its capacity, consequently have not paid as pure handling houses. The money has been made out of them in other ways in the trading of grain. If grain dealers could be sure of getting the actual grain in their possession on track they would be willing for any one else to operate the internal elevator system at the one and three-quarter cents per bushel. They know that whoever does that work will lose money, unless the business is consolidated, or they get some side revenue such as storage, dockages, or a larger fee than one and three-quarter cents, or otherwise deal in grain.

It is rumored that the Manitoba Elevator Commission has already paid out thousands of dollars in shortages, and are now taking one per cent. after cleaning to protect their elevator against loss. Several farmers' elevators also have done this for years. Others have failed because they did not do it. Thus the farmer pays \$17.50 per thousand in cash and 10 bushels in wheat to get his grain passed through an elevator honestly. This is found to be necessary. Some dealers take more and gain thereby. The dealer aims to buy street wheat three cents below track, gets the grain shipped to a terminal in whose operation he is also interested, and makes in various ways known to the trade in consequence by having the actual wheat in his hands. Some dealers have admitted making at times as high as twenty cents per bushel exporting; three cents per bushel on trading in boat space, seven cents premium, and five cents elevating and storing. A purely government owned and operated elevator simply as a handling house would have difficulty in competition with houses having these side opportunities. It would appear, therefore, the elevator commission and Mr. Partridge have struck the key-note in adopting the thought used on the cover of the Grain Growers' Guide, viz.: Organization, Education, Co-operation, because under it there is a possibility of handling the grain also. Mr. Partridge is very bold

and suggests the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway by the farmers on these principles, and has produced a little pamphlet in support of it, and from which I should like to give you a few quotations. "How would it do to go ahead and give yourselves a chance to do the thing that needs doing in the way it should be done?" "No observant man of the people can spend a week in the galleries overlooking the floor of parliament without becoming thoroughly ashamed of himself for ever having spoken of either of the parties as his party, or imagined it as fit to be intrusted with the operation of any public utility, when such operation was designed to rescue the people from the greed of powerful corporations." Again he says: "Let us reason together without pride or prejudice of previously expressed opinions, but with minds single to the purpose of discovering that which is best." "But such a change can only be accomplished when the people and not the monied interests are represented in parliament." "We declared for government operation, by which we meant public operation, at the same time showing our well-founded mistrust of our parliamentary representatives by demanding the safeguard of an independent commission. But our wish has not been complied with, nor will it ever be." "Also as to an independent commission it may be said that a commission will only be

lems, the trade problem, the revenue problem, and the co-operative problem are but more or less local phases." "Such an enterprise, combining as it does, an appeal to the love of gain, the love of freedom and the love of equity, should enlist to its support not alone the artisan, the trader and the farmer, but the student, the teacher and the minister of Christ."

There are hundreds in these Western Provinces who feel the co-operative spirit working in them. People are reading of Germany, Sweden, Denmark; and all over the West the many different local co-operative companies, our own Grain Growers' Grain Co., and the circulation of our co-operative petitions, show the drift of public opinion. These splendid quotations from Mr. Partridge's pamphlet and the report of this elevator commission are only evidences of the belief among leading men of the powerful possibilities along this line. Truly in the closing words of this report: "the principle of co-operation is pregnant with future possibilities," and the dangers of government ownership as set forth in the quotation mentioned, should receive due consideration.

### WANT TO ORGANIZE

I am taking the liberty of writing you regarding the forming of a branch of the Grain Growers' Association in our district and thought you would help us regarding same. We have been following, through the papers, the efforts of the delegation at Ottawa, and have decided from the encouragement they

## Dry Farming: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

The author of this book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated; \$1.30, postpaid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

as independent as the character of the men composing it causes them to be, and independent men do not usually stand in the path of preferment to public office in these days of political degeneracy." "The best evidence that the time is not ripe for government operation of a fractional and local part at least of transportation facilities is the nature of the evils we have been allowed by our parliaments to suffer from under private ownership. Many of these evils are directly caused by governmental incapacity or worse, while others are allowed to exist only through the criminal indifference of our legislators." "What the people really desire is public operation. That is to say, operation in the public interest. Government operation will not mean the same as public operation until the people develop the art of self-government." "In the meantime, the nearest approach to public operation, and also the best means of escape from the shortcomings of governmental or capitalistic construction, ownership and operation, is a huge joint stock company enterprise, with certain co-operative features." "And in this direction lies the solution of the trust problem, the conservation problem, and the problem of the equality of opportunity; of which three the transportation problem, the chilled meat problem, the initial and terminal elevator prob-

received at the hands of our leading statesmen that it is up to us to get busy.  
JAS. McKAGUE.  
Warsden, Sask.

### ASTWOOD WISHES TO FORM

Being a reader of The Guide, and feeling interested in the association, would be glad if you will send me all particulars, etc., as to how to form a local association in the Etomamie Valley district, Astwood. There is one south of us, a good strong branch, and I have heard their discussions on this matter.  
STEPHEN APPS.  
Astwood, Sask.

### HURONVILLE ANNUAL

As we are holding our annual meeting of the Huronville Grain Growers on January 28, and as our secretary is away at present, I, as president, am beginning to feel the responsibility for the success of said meeting. I would like to receive from you at an early date the important questions which we, as Grain Growers, should consider at this particular time in order that we may meditate over them a little, previous to putting them before our meeting. Give me the details of the Life Membership, as I believe it should be pushed a little more. There are so many drawbacks

to annual membership, in falling away, losing ground instead of gaining. We yet have, too, many luke-warm farmers, and uneducated, that do not measure strength of certain forces that are against us. Let me impress you in closing to kindly send to me anything that you believe would be helpful for our annual.

THOS. TREBLE, Pres.  
Huronville, Sask.

### INFORMATION DESIRED

We wish to form a branch of the Grain Growers' Association here in Newlands school district. We are advertising a meeting for the 27th of January. Would be much obliged for any information you can give us. Also we wish to get a siding built between Tate and Nokomis on the G.T.P. Can you advise us as to whom to apply in this matter?

A. H. LOPTHIEN.  
Nokomis, Sask.

### STILL THEY COME

I have been appointed by a body of farmers in this district to write to you to see if you could give us some information as to organizing a local association here. If you could send me some literature about the aims and advantages of the association it would help us in getting a strong body of farmers together in this district. If there is any necessity of having an organizer to start this thing going, would be pleased if we could arrange to have A. G. Hawkes. Any information you can give us will be thankfully received by us. Our postoffice is Govan, but we live a distance from town, and our aim is to get an organization together comprised wholly of farmers.

E. F. HUNTER.  
Govan, Sask.

### A "BURNS" NIGHT

At a meeting of the board of directors on the 7th they advised me to ask you if it wouldn't be better to have the membership cards dated for 1911 instead of 1910. The receipt I got from you was for the membership fees for 1910, while we thought we would be paid up until November of 1911. We have enrolled ten new members, but as they are not all paid up I will wait and see if I get the rest on Wednesday at our regular meeting. That will be twenty-nine members. We have a debate on for Wednesday, January 11, the topic being: "What would be the advantage of a high or low tax in the municipality?" At our meeting on January 25 we are going to try the Burns night so well laid out in the pamphlet you sent us. Our officers are as follows: President, H. A. Collins; vice-president, Mat Whyte; secretary-treasurer, Jas. McGregor; directors, R. Sanson, Jas. Paton, W. Mitchell, R. H. Monkman, T. Smith and A. Collett.

JAS. MCGREGOR, Sec'y.  
Idaleen, Sask.

### MARIETON ACTIVE

I have been appointed as president of the Marieton Grain Growers' Association, and as I have had no experience in the matter of procedure at public



meetings, I would be glad of any literature or pamphlet you could send me that would assist in the matter. I also wish to know if your executive have any scheme to recommend the branches to adopt in the matter of election of representatives to our provincial and Dominion parliaments. To my mind we ought to have our representatives in both houses; men of our own class pledged to a platform that will suit our needs. I wish to know your personal views on the subject as I think that if the central executive made a move in this direction the branches would willingly follow. It would, to my mind, be commencing at the very foundation to secure our just rights, and be a beginning of bringing to an end the combines and monopolies that have been formed to exploit the profession to which we belong. The proposed division of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to correspond with the electoral divisions would materially help the above project if there was any move made along these lines.

JOHN ROBINSON, Pres.  
Marieton, Sask.

#### INDIAN HEAD RESURRECTED

Enclosed please find express order for \$13.50, being membership fees for twenty-seven paid up members of the Indian Head branch of the G. G. A. We hope to add a number of new members to our roll and I will forward fees as soon as collected. Being new at this work I do not know if you require the names of members. If so, kindly let me know and names will be sent.

W. D. LANG, Sec'y.  
Indian Head, Sask.

#### WANT AN ORGANIZER

I have been asked to enquire of you what the charges are for us to secure the services of an organizer of the Grain Growers' Association. We have called a meeting for Friday, January 27, at the Woodmere school house for the purpose of organizing a local branch, but I am instructed to say that we are hard up financially and cannot stand any extra expense. Some are of the opinion that the expenses are paid by the general association.

S. H. LARMER, Sec'y.  
Elbow, Sask.

#### RECEIVED DELEGATE'S REPORT

We held our annual meeting today, January 13. Geo. Gordon was elected president and Oliver Millham, secretary-treasurer. The report of James Brown, Jr., our Ottawa delegate, was very favorably received. Jas. Brown, Sr., was appointed to attend the Regina convention. I herewith enclose you \$9, being membership fees to date for 1911. This is, of course, outside of our life members.

OLIVER MILLHAM, Sec'y.  
Hazelcliff, Sask.

#### WANTS TO COME IN

I want to ask you if you would send a man up here to Luseland to talk to the farmers about the aims and objects of the G. G. A. There is no doubt but we can start a branch here. A few weeks ago an agricultural society was formed with a membership of one hundred and sixty. I believe the most of these members will join the G. G. A. Luseland is a young but mighty growing town on the Macklin-Outlook branch. The surrounding country is well settled for miles and miles.

K. W. STERZER.  
Luseland, Sask.

#### QUERY FROM DELL WOOD

The farmers in this district are interested in the Grain Growers' Association, and would like to see a local branch started here. We would be very much obliged to you if you would send us such information as may be required for organization. Would it be possible to get any speakers to come out here between now and spring? We intend having a meeting on February 2, to organize. Our meetings will be held in the Poplar Park school. We are about 9 miles north of Watrous and about eight miles south of Plunkett. Please send us required information as soon as possible, as we have only one mail a week here.

J. A. HALLIDAY.  
Dell Wood, Watrous, Sask.

#### CHELLWOOD CONSCIENCE SMITTEN

A few of the farmers of this district being somewhat conscience smitten, are calling a meeting with the object of forming a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. In fact, we have an idea of forming several small associations to meet at convenient school houses and centralize periodically. This district is calling a meeting on the 28th inst. and it struck me that you might kindly assist us by literature and advice if applied to—hence my presuming to write to you. Notices calling meeting have been sent out by the secretary of our school district.

A. E. CROWTHER.  
Chellwood, Sask.

#### MAIDSTONE WISHES SPEAKERS

Our association will be pleased if you can arrange to give us one or more speakers during the winter months on some afternoon. The chief objection to strengthen our association by an increased membership, pointing out the benefits to be derived by co-operation and any other subjects that the speaker or speakers may choose which should be helpful to our association.

J. A. GORDON, Pres.  
Maidstone, Sask.

#### BROADVIEW REPORTS

I am afraid that I am very late with my membership fees this year. Our annual meeting usually forces this matter upon my notice in December, but this time our annual meeting comes on January 21st. Our membership for 1910 was thirty-five. Of this, six are life members, so that I have to remit 50 cents each for twenty-nine, or \$14.50, which please find enclosed.

A. L. BROWN.  
Broadview, Sask.

#### A GOOD MISSIONARY

It is some time since you heard from me concerning the work I have been able to do for the Grain Growers' Association in the Maple Bush district. Though I tried my best to work up sufficient enthusiasm to organize a local branch last fall, I did not seem to be able to get the farmers to see the necessity of combining, most of them saying: "They would see later." I think that if we could get a good speaker to come up next fall and tell some of the unbelievers the exact situation that we might be able to form a branch that would be a credit to the association. I have noticed, too, and think it very strange, that the flourishing little town from which I write has no local branch. I am sure it is not for want of material. Though it is out of my district I would like to see one here. If you have time please keep me posted as to any way I may be of use to you or the association up here, and if at any time you may be in the Maple Bush country, don't forget to call at Fairmede Farm.

HARRY T. GOULE.  
Maple Bush, Sask.  
Elbow, Sask.

#### BLUE HILLS OFFICERS

President, Samuel Stott; vice-president J. W. Hefner; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Levere. Directors: A. J. Davis, S. Stott, A. E. Sellers, T. G. Payne, J. B. Glover and B. Hefner. Program committee, S. Stott, A. H. Nettleton, J. W. Hefner, J. G. Waterson and H. Etherington. Delegates to the convention at Regina, Samuel Stott and Wm. Levere.

WM. LEVERE, Sec'y.  
Blue Hills, Sask.

#### TWO AT CENTRAL BUTTE

We have organized an association at Central Butte school. We are calling it Central Butte Association No. 1. The president is Ben. Stewart, and secretary, Wm. Chapman. We have twenty annual members and three life members. The life members joined at Tugaskes last year, also some of the annual members. Our idea is to have the association nearer home instead of driving eight or ten miles. It is no trouble to get every one to join when you meet them at their door. The big drawback is asking people to join when they have to drive long distances. Enclosed please find \$10.25; \$10 for twenty annual members, and twenty-five cents for membership cards. We are holding a regular meeting once a month and a literary evening every two weeks. We would like information on the following questions. Regarding premiums on

wheat before navigation closes I am told that as high as three cents is often paid. Now we have never heard of a farmer getting over 1 cent per bushel, and that on No. 1 hard wheat. Who gets the balance? Is pressure being brought to bear on our government at this session so that we will get compulsory hail insurance? Can you suggest a few topics for debate? Ones that will educate as well as in keeping with the times.

WM. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.  
Central Butte G. G. A. No. 1.  
Tugaskes, Sask.

#### RE ELEVATOR REPORT

At the annual meeting of the Zelma G. G. Association held on Jan. 7th, 1911, the following resolution was passed. "That we, the members of this association, regret the finding of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission, as it places too much responsibility on the farmer and gives our government too much opportunity to delay the putting of their plan in operation, and because in new or poorer districts it would be impossible to get enough stock subscribed, equal to the cost of the proposed elevator, or even to collect 15 per cent. paid-up capital necessary to start an elevator.

T. JOHNS, Sec'y.  
Zelma, Sask.

#### MOUNT GREEN ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Mount Green Association was held in the school house on Dec. 16. There was a fairly good attendance. J. H. Holmes of Midale occupied the chair. Quite a number from Excelsior branch attended, and entertained us with songs and music. M. M. Stowe addressed the meeting, his subject being co-operation. One new member was added to our list. I am sending you fees for twelve new members, making a total membership to date of forty-two. Am also sending five dollars for membership buttons, and one dollar for copies of the constitution and by-laws. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:— President, Jos. Perry; vice-president, W. Groshong; sec.-treas., A. J. Reynolds; directors, W. N. Shultz, R. Rudolph, T. Carlson, J. Block, Leo Feller, and Fred Bobier.

A. J. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.  
Mount Green, Sask.

#### NEW ASSOCIATION

A deputation from the Kempton branch of the Grain Growers' Association attended a meeting on the north side of the Gully, on Tuesday, December 20th, to advocate the formation of a branch there. The objects of the association were explained and the meeting decided to establish the Highfields branch with Mr. Lomas as president, and J. Duclos as sec.-treas. Post office, Landrose. Over twenty members were enrolled, which augurs well for the success of the new branch.

#### WIRRAL ORGANIZED

A very fair attendance of farmers was present at a meeting held in Wirral school house on December 15 last, which had been called for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association. W. Townley-Smith occupied the chair. The meeting was very enthusiastic on the project, and the outcome was to organize a branch immediately; the following officers for the ensuing year were accordingly elected: W. Townley-Smith, president; H. Thorner, vice-president; S. Ilsley, secretary-treasurer; board of directors, A. Cloughton, W. Sanderson, Mr. Reynolds, T. Edwards, Geo. Collins and F. Murray. The first regular monthly meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 11, at Wirral school house, at 7 p.m. sharp, when an interesting paper on the "aims of the association" will be read by a member. Refreshments, for which a small charge will be made, will be provided by a committee of ladies. All interested are invited to attend and join the association.

S. ILSLEY, Sec'y.

#### FERN GLEN ACTIVE

The regular meeting of the Fern Glen G. G. A. was held in the school house on Monday night, January 2, with the president, Nicholas Nelson, in the chair. Moved and carried: "That the auditor's report, showing a balance on hand of \$4.40, be received and adopted." Moved and carried unanimously: "That the secretary be instructed to write our member, W. W. Ruttan, M.P., stating that this association was in entire sympathy with the requests of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, and that we trusted that

he would assist any legitimate carrying out the said requests." Moved and carried: "That the \$14.50 necessary to pay this association's share of the expenses of the Ottawa delegate, be collected by charging each of our last year's members fifty cents." The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected, as follows: President, R. Willecock; vice-president, Wm. McGowan, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, M. Fritshaw. Directors: Thos. Shovein, Richard Daniels, David Yule, Peter Goodall, Frank Willock, and Wm. M. FRITSHAW, Sec'y.  
Tisdale, Sask. Fern Glen G. G. A.

#### MR. DUNNING AT WORK

I am sending you a report of the organization of a Grain Growers' Association in the districts of Zorra and Gartmore. They have already appointed a delegate to attend the convention at Regina. The delegate is James McBain, Togo. Please forward him the necessary papers about the convention. Send me any papers I should have and a few of the Grain Growers' buttons. I am enclosing five dollars, being half the amount collected to date. I expect I will have some more to send shortly.

JOHN S. MCBAIN, Sec'y.  
Zorra G. G. A.

#### A SPLENDID IDEA

I would like to make a suggestion to you and your board of directors, for I know from experience that the present subscription to the Central is not large enough to carry on the work and deal successfully with all cases and questions that the association will have to deal with. I may say I have had some experience in this line of business, having been a member of the Durham Miners' Association for over thirty years previous to coming to this country. What I would like to suggest is that we start a defence fund in connection with the general fund, the income to this fund to be used for purposes of retaining a good counsel or barrister, so that we can have the best legal advice; and to take up and contest all just claims of the members of this association. In the Durham Miners' Association we had a defence fund which proved a great success. It enabled us to have the best legal advice and in nearly all cases we could get a settlement without going to the courts, as our executive knew just when to fight and when to lay down. Now, sir, I hope you will give this a little consideration. Perhaps you may have something better in view than this, as I know you have a much better head than me, but you know that two heads are always better than one, supposing they are sheep's heads. In the Durham Miners' Union we paid one-half penny per fortnight to the defence fund, so I think if we made it 25 cents per year here, it would help the association quite a bit, and I don't think any of our members would kick at it, as we all know what it would cost if we had to fight our battles individually. Our old motto:—"United we stand; divided we fall," is a true one.

I guess you will wonder whether I am a life member. I can assure you that I am, although I have not paid the \$12.00. If all our farmers were as earnest in unionism as I am, there would be no need for the \$12. I know that by being united is the only means whereby we can get justice and equity, and I won't rest until I have every farmer in our district as a member of the association. We held our annual meeting on Saturday last, but owing to the roads being heavy with snow, we had not a very large turn-out. Still we got four new members. You will probably hear from our secretary shortly. I enclose copy of our defence fund rules as nearly as I can think of them.

WM. LAKE, Sr.  
Vice-president, McTavish G.G.A.  
Asquith, Sask.

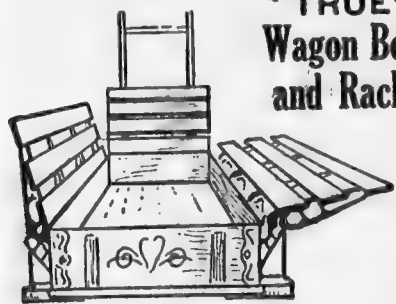
The above is a splendid suggestion. Several have mentioned a similar one. Mr. Lawrence of Hanley, several times has written us re this matter, and has offered \$50. per year to this fund. We have recently opened an account for this purpose, calling it an "Emergency and Educational Fund," and we have now \$750 placed therein, and are ready to receive and preserve for the purpose outlined in our new constitution draft, which will be presented at the convention, any sum you like to send on. Send in your fees, either annual, life, or for this emergency fund. Never before in our history were we in better shape either financially or numerically, and everywhere members are working well.

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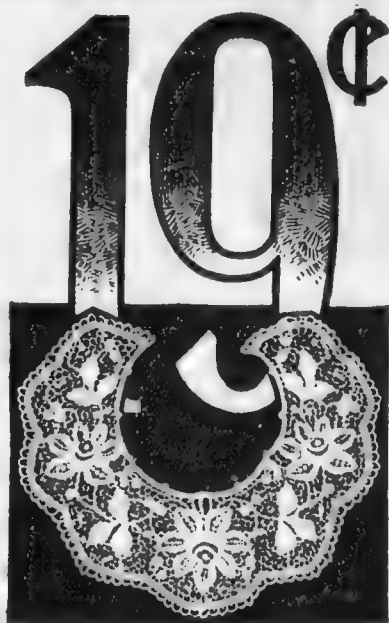
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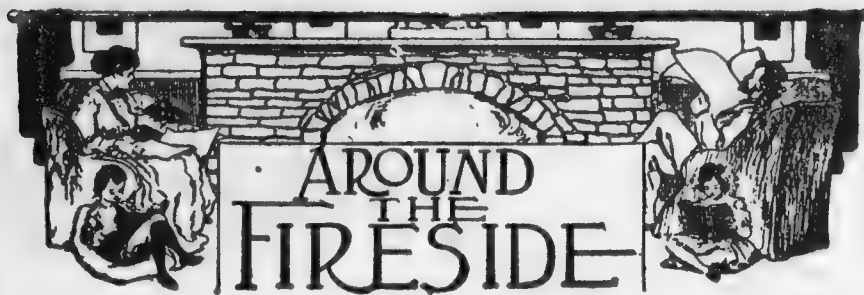
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## Service the Sure Road to Happiness

William Hard, in Everybody's Magazine, writes a strong sketch of the slow growth of the varied work of the Chicago Women's Club. What is true of the Chicago Women's Club may be equally true of any other Women's Club in any city, and to a certain extent of any other Women's Club in the land. Mr. Hard traces this Chicago Women's Club from its very inception on through the various stages of evolution up to the present.

It would seem that man himself is primarily responsible for the club organization, inasmuch as he has taken the loom, the baking oven, the laundry, the soap-boiler, the sewing machine and many other industrial features of housekeeping into great collective centres, with himself as manager-in-chief. This leaves women with more leisure on their hands. What shall she do with that leisure? Much culture may result. Shall humanity remain uninfluenced by it? How shall it operate? Mr. Hard thinks the leisure that makes women's clubs possible is doing an inestimable amount of good to mankind.

Twenty-seven years ago when the first Chicago Women's Club was formed, on Michigan Avenue, in the Fine Arts Building, their first work was a kindergarten school. They provided the money, the materials, the teacher, the energy. Because of their understanding of Goethe's assertion that "activity without insight is an evil," they took nearly seven years of study, discussion and consideration before entering on the kindergarten work. The value of kindergarten work in populous districts need not be estimated; it is so fully known.

Strangely enough for some years certain topics were excluded from discussion in this club, particularly was women's suffrage tabooed. As they hesitated for seven years before deciding to do really practical work in the kindergarten, it will surprise no one that they hesitated twenty-five years before working practically or rather specifically on women's suffrage.

### The Juvenile Court

No one mentions women in connection with the development of the juvenile court, yet it resulted from a club woman's visit to a jail where delinquent children and grown criminals were found herding together, the consequent injury to the children being very apparent. Women do not mind that open credit is not coming to them for the inception of so many improvements; they work for the benefit of man, not for praise of themselves. However, the sceptic who considers this statement heresy, would do well to look into the work that women have been doing and notice too, particularly, that in every instance they are not in any case competing with any organization of any other body. They hunt out their own work.

It is owing almost entirely to the labors of the Chicago Women's Club that night matrons are in the police stations, giving women-arrests a degree of protection they did not otherwise have. They hold up a handsome yearly scholarship for pupils in the Art Institute, thereby substantially aiding the ambitious but lucreless student. They got permission and installed a new officer on the city list—a city forester whose business it is to superintend the growth of trees now planted and to plant more; last year he set out 400,000 seedlings in the parks and private yards of Chicago. They spend \$150,000 annually in local improvements, street cleaning, etc., in quarters not cared for by the regular city government.

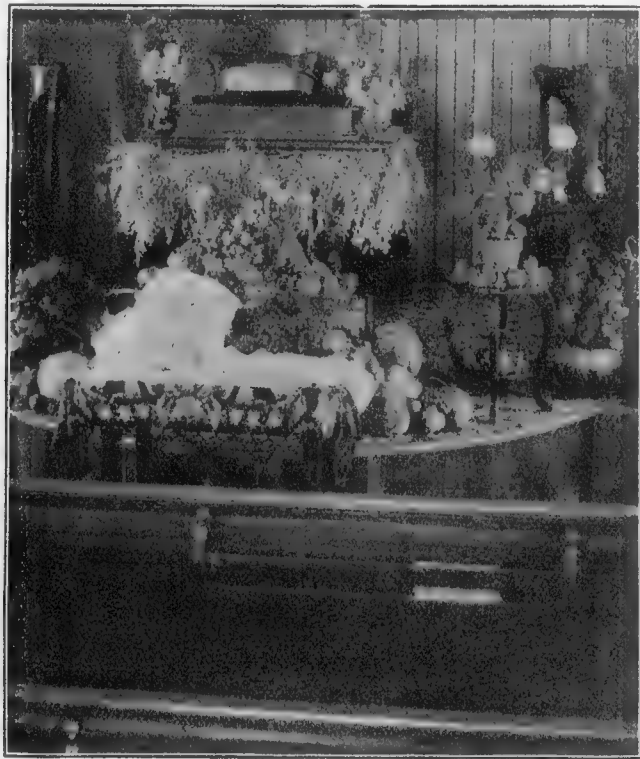
They started a school in the jails for young men prisoners, they opened up a public dining-room for women, a physician to segregate contagious diseases and a fumigating plant. They decorated the high schools with moral paintings of great beauty, thus stimulating a taste for art

in the students, and hung paintings and engravings of value in many of the public schools. They established park play houses where women tell the children fairy tales, and relate happenings in history, adventure and achievement—they have a great army of social workers busy in every section, in every interest that may improve living.

Scores of other enterprises, all bent on the uplifting of the ignorant and the downtrodden might be mentioned, as the direct tribute to mankind of the so-called leisured or semi-leisured class of women who have been partially relieved from much of the old-time labors of housekeeping by the consolidation of tedious and physically enervating work. It can scarcely be said that humanity has lost in the change so far. What humanity stands to lose unless women is given freer rein in the matter of citizenship is tersely put by Mr. Hard himself and can be best presented in his own words:

### Protective Association

The managers of the Juvenile Protective Association, in going back of the court to study the home lives, the industrial occupations, and the amusements which form the characters, for better or for worse,



Harvest Home Decorations at the Church in Pasquith, Sask.

of the city's children, are approaching the field in which the causes of social corruption will stand much more clearly revealed than at present to our intelligence and conscience. It is fundamental work.

But what of the women who are directing that work? What of the women who are directing the other enterprises I have mentioned? Would they make good citizens? They are militant citizens now, with the rank of noncombatants.

### One Woman's Answer

"Women cannot give their leisure to useful activity without verging towards citizenship. That is the rule. There are exceptions caused by individual temperament. But that is the rule. Make one group of the women who use their leisure to good purpose. Make another of the women who use their leisure to no purpose. You'll find a growing desire for citizenship in the former. You'll find little such desire in the latter. The conflict that is going on among women who have any leisure at all is between the spirit which

drives them toward a union with the life of the world and the spirit which drives them toward complete detachment and irresponsibility.

"So let's say no more about the suffrage agitation. It's simply a sequel to women's interest in the world's housekeeping. The broader question is, 'Will that interest grow?'"

"One would think it could hardly help growing. The hosts of women who are earning their living—they are immersed in the world even as men. But the women who are at home with little children about them. They're abstracted from the world, aren't they? Yes, physically, just as much as ever. But mentally they come closer and closer to the world all the time.

"Have you read the Home Economics books? The day is coming, you know, when every girl will have the training these books suggest. It will make her a home woman, you say. Yes, it will help to do that. But it will help even more to make her something else too.

"Do you know that the Home Economics literature has more in it about civic service than any one other general kind of educational literature you can lay your hands on?"

"Does that seem odd to you? I'll tell you the reason for it.

"Home Economics is the study of right living, the study of importance, the utility, and the possible beauty of the common things of daily existence. Now one cannot study sanitation, fresh air, pure food, adequate housing, the care of children, the protection of the family from disease, the maintenance of proper environment and regimen for health and efficiency, without instantly perceiving the closeness of the relationship between the life of the individual and the life of the community.

"The so-called bread and butter studies, now being inserted into women's education, have the merit, superficially paradoxical, of raising the mind to the duties of citizenship. The simplest mother, im-

mured in her home with her small children, will in the days to come realize, as she does not now at all realize, what the freshness of the milk supply, what the purity of the city water, what the efficiency of the health department, mean to those children. She will know—and when she knows she will care.

"Let me give you one illustration of the extent to which certain teachers of Home Economics recognize the future responsibilities of their pupils.

"In a little town far up in the Northwest there's a famous Home-maker's School. It is far from the social pressure of packed populations. Nevertheless, along with all the housekeeping

details which crowd its two-year course, you'll find a series of lectures on 'Home and Social Economics' based on a theory which I'll try to give in almost the very words used by the school itself in its public announcements of policy. It's this:

"The growing wealth of different communities, the application of modern inventions to home industries, the passing of many of the former lines of women's work into the factory have brought to many women leisure time which should be spent in social service. Civic cleanliness, the humane treatment of children, the city-beautiful, education, civic morality, the protection of children from immoral influences, child labor, the organizations to protect neglected children and to reform delinquent children—all are legitimately within the province of motherhood, and the attempt to improve conditions is a part of the duty of the modern woman."

"Is that radical? Surely not. Surely its conservative. There's not a suggestion

in it of any change in woman's interests. There's only an awakening to the fact that her interests are now diffused throughout the community.

"I'm thinking now of the millions of women who, after all their home duties are done, still have some time they could give me for a more livable world life. Will they? I can't say. But I will say this:

"Either their public spirit will grow or their private character will decline. One of the two. Because they carry, along with that leisure of theirs, not only its blessings but also its curse. They must sanctify it or perish by it.

"Leisure! Culture! Emancipation! All nothing unless there is something more. Culture without action is an ingrowing disease which first debilitates and then dissolves the will to live. Emancipation without duty is a mirage of pleasure which raises thirst but never quenches it. The Romans emancipated their women, in the days of their degeneration, but with no result except a complete collapse of family life and of personal virtue.

"But perhaps there will be a new issue of events this time. It looks as if there might be.

"This modern world is turning to optimistic materialism, to the theory that the flesh and the things of the flesh can be made noble, to anti-tuberculosis societies and juvenile courts, to the life of outward workings.

"This world seeks peace in service.

"It is going to be an era of importance, the utility, and the possible beauty of the common things of daily existence. It is going to be an era of right living.

"Ought not woman to have a particular part in it?"

"I have watched her every hour from the beginning—from the very first beginning of any life that had any warmth of love in it. I have seen her make the hearth the symbol of stability of the individual life. Now, when the duties of the home, the stones of which that hearth was made, are scattered far and wide, shall I not see her reassemble them on a grander scale to make a total of stability for all life whatsoever? Shall I not?"

### SLEEP SWEET

Sleep sweet within this quiet room,  
O, thou, who'er thou art,  
And let no mournful yesterdays  
Disturb thy quiet heart.

Nor let tomorrow scare thy rest  
With dreams of coming ill;  
Thy Maker is thy changeless friend;  
His love surrounds thee still.

Forget thyself, and all the world;  
Put out each feverish light;  
The stars are watching overhead;  
Sleep sweet, good-night! good-night!  
—Ellen M. H. Gates, in "Heart Throbs."

### NEW YORK'S PROBLEM OF WIFE DESERTION

The deserting husband and father has attained the dignity of a civic problem. He is looming up so large as an item of municipal expense that special laws are being passed to punish his offenses, special officers are being appointed to track him down and special courts are being established to try his case.

In New York City alone an average of forty desertions a day are brought to the attention of the city officials. The number of cases in which the deserted families are cared for by relatives or charitable societies is beyond reckoning. Cincinnati is said to lead western cities in the number of desertions, but Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, cities large and cities small, cities north and cities south, have finally discovered that the deserted families must have the aid not of church and charity workers but of the law.

Thousands of these deserting men claim that they have been driven to the cowardly step by the high cost of living. Is this true?

Come into court and learn for yourself. New York City deals with this problem in what is known as the domestic relations court.

"Bring 'em together" is the blunt slogan of the domestic relations court, and the number of divorces prevented in the dingy courtroom on the upper east side is known only to the recording angel.

"The general cussedness of the men, the incompetency of the women, the other man or woman coming between husband and wife"—in this order do the causes of desertion run, according to officials of



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the court. Only the husband vows it's all due to the increased cost of living. A mite of a gray-haired woman with just the hint of a bump on her neck climbs into the witness chair. Her husband, a strapping six-footer, ruddy of face and excellently clad in a chauffeur's livery, leans against the railing within two feet of the woman whose beseeching gaze he carefully avoids.

The mite of a woman tells her tale. Ten years younger than the man—that's easy to see—and she raised two daughters by his first marriage! The tired eyes begin to fill with tears as she relates how one day her husband and step-daughters left her to make a home in another part of the city and forbade her to follow. Yes, he gave her a little money, but that was soon gone. And she wants, oh, how she wants, to be taken back as a member of the home circle.

As she makes way for her husband to take the stand sobs shake her slender frame.

"Her man" admits the desertion, but vows anyone would have done the same. "The old woman's getting queer and unreasonable, and a man must have peace in his own house after his day's work. She's still able to work and he's willing to give her a bit each week to help out—but—

Right here the judge takes a hand in the examination.

"At your age you two people ought to show some common sense and live together peaceably."

"We can't!" mumbles the husband.

"Daughters don't care much for her now they're grown up, eh?"

"Well, your honor, she don't understand girls. And after my day's work I like a bit of a good time myself—and she's getting old!"

If that husband were not looking into the folds of the cap he's fumbling he might read in the judge's eye scorn for a man whose heart is black with ingratitude, contempt for a creature so lost to all sense of responsibility. But the guile of the serpent prevails.

"Paroled! You will pay \$7 a week for the support of your wife and come back here in thirty days. If you don't pay her I'll have a warrant issued for your arrest and send you to the workhouse."

Magistrate Harris glances toward the probation officer, Miss McQuade, a fine looking woman with keen, intelligent eyes, who has been watching the scene. She rises from the desk at which she has been seated and somehow manages to make her way from the courtroom sandwiched in between the mite of a woman and the burly chauffeur. The latter is free to go, but he does not realize this, and stolidly he obeys the shove of a court officer which lands him in the so-called private office of the probation officer.

Decidedly the judge has put the reconciliation of this couple up to Miss McQuade. Quietly she sits down between them to discuss the situation. She does not appeal to sentiment. She's read her man too cleverly for that. No, she tackles the cost of living, of maintaining two establishments, however small, instead of one. And those two daughters, they ought to have a tidy home to come back to after their day's work. The wife is a good housekeeper? Why, of course!

Well, now, aren't they the foolish people! Him to be paying out \$7 a week to keep her away from that home when he could keep her there for half as much! And his daughters aren't such good home-makers, either. Bit by bit she worms the truth out of him. The daughters are at fault. They resent the interference of a step-mother. They think it's a shame for a big fine looking father like theirs to go out on a Sunday or a holiday with a forlorn gray-haired little woman like that.

"Think it over, you two," she says cheerily, "and you" (patting the little wife's back) "don't pick so at other people. That's a sign of old age, and you're not old yet."

Oh the flattery of her—and the appeal to woman's weakest point!

They go out together—the wife tremulous but hopeful, the husband a bit shamefaced, though not entirely softened. On the steps they part awkwardly, but somehow you feel that he'll drop in to see her on an evening and you know that the probation officer will see those two daughters.

### Another Case

And back in the courtroom the machine grinds on.

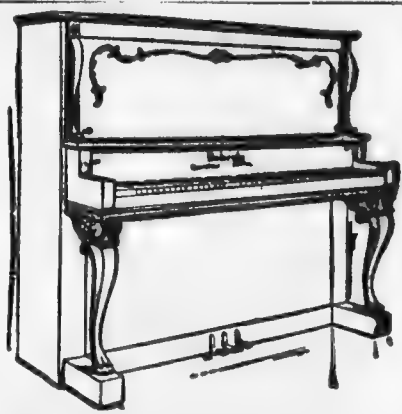
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is on the stand. Her husband is about to "skip the city" and leave her penniless. He is going to "his people" in New Hampshire and leave her without a penny. Is the judge going to stand for that?

The magistrate glances at the husband clinging to the railing for support, a small, stooped figure, with tuberculosis stamped on his features.

"Are you trying to desert your wife?" demands his honor.

"No, sir," begins the husband, but a cough interrupts.

"Let's hear your story."

The lady of the plumes sweeps down from the stand and her husband sinks

back in the witness chair. It is not easy for the prosecuting attorney and the judge to draw out this tale, for a cough is no respecter of the court, and it's waiting business. But at last by patient questioning of the husband and frequent outbursts from the wife the court got the facts. Here is a man whose physician has told him that further work in a sweatshop means death. He has been offered a position in a clean, well-ventilated mill in New Hampshire where relatives are employed. His wife vows she will not leave New York and her old friends, and she wants him put under bonds to send her part of his wages each week. In vain



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the judge argues with the wife. Her plumes quiver with grief at the thought of leaving her beloved city. At last the judge decides that drastic measures must be used.

"You go to your new work, make a home for this woman and send for her. If she refuses to come to you—she must support herself. This court refuses to put a man under bonds for the support of a wife who will not go where her husband's life may be saved."

No use for the probation officer's services here.

#### A Complicated Quarrel

The cost of living! Here it comes again—the skeleton from an upper west side flat.

A large, fine looking woman has the stand. Her husband, slender, fair, with a sensitive mouth, faces the magistrate his color coming and going like a young girl's.

"He is no good, judge! He leaves me Jan. 1—he gives me no money since April 29. For a time I work as lady's maid but I cannot work now—I am not well. He must send me some money. He makes good money."

More contradictory testimony never assailed the ear of a judge. The man testifies that he didn't desert her, but was ordered from the house because he was so poor a provider, making but \$6 a week.

"You here yet?" demanded the wife night after night when she found him there on her return from work. "Why don't you get out?" And so at last he did. He is now a runner in a bank at \$6 a week. Three dollars he pays for room with use of piano for he is learning the trade of piano tuner. On the remaining three he must live and clothe himself. How can he send her money—and she making her eighteen a week as hair-dresser? Yes, he will go back to her and gladly, but she cannot expect more money until he learns his trade as tuner. But she may have the six a week except for his carfare. And he will make his own dinner when she is away. The man at whose house he rooms verifies the husband's story.

For half an hour the magistrate and the prosecuting attorney question these two. They have been paying \$25 a month rent for a flat—and the man earns but \$25 a month.

Two children and \$25 a month left to feed and clothe four people!

"She wants steam heat and a bath," responds the man, who apparently possesses more than the ordinary intelligence.

"He could earn more, your honor," interrupts the wife. "He's working on part time. And I want to know, your honor, where he is nights!"

"She knows where I am and why I go, your honor."

The truth at last! The man is an inventor and is working on part time in order to complete a new machine. The magistrate thinks he has a fair chance of success. The woman is not willing to wait for the result. She wants a bigger income today, and she does not understand why, driven from the house by her nagging this husband flees to the more quiet homes of friends, to his workshop, to any refuge he can find until his brain clears and gets back to working condition.

The wife won't move to a cheaper flat and the husband won't give up his invention to make more money. The magistrate sighs and moves restlessly. Finally he orders the man to pay the major portion of his wages to the family under penalty of arrest, as the law demands, and turns the couple over to the probation officer.

#### AN EMERGENCY HINT

An engineer's wife, in Arizona, and sixty miles from railroads has to learn the use of available material. Others as remotely situated may be glad to know that electrician's tape, or ordinary adhesive tape, will repair leaks in hot-water bottles, and also in rubber tubing, in a very satisfactory manner. This "cure" is not permanent—but lasts at least a week or two—and usually before that time the emergency is past, and the damaged article can be replaced.

#### WITHOUT YOU

Without you, love, the day would hold no light;  
The kindly stars would vanish from the night;  
The flowers would forget to wake at morn;  
The rose die sleeping, leaving but the thorn,—  
Without you.

Without you, love, no promise would be bright;  
Hope's golden sun would darken at its height;  
The world of all its glory would be shorn,  
And I should be a wanderer, forlorn,—  
Without you.

#### COLD WEATHER DRESSING

It should be remembered in dressing children that the temperature of the average home does not vary much in summer and winter, and that, therefore, the extra clothes children wear in cold weather are really only required for outdoors. The wearing of heavy wool underwear is certainly not wise. In the first place it shrinks with the heat of the body as well as from washing, and we all know how usual a thing it is to see children wearing, at the end of winter, underwear so tight that they can hardly get into it—so narrow across the chest that instinctively the little shoulders come forward to avoid the sense of restriction—and so thick that the proper ventilation of the body is stopped.

Cotton underwear, loose and always clean, will be found to be the best, because it does not shrink, is highly absorbent and in no way irritates the tender skin. When going out into the cold air, besides a warm coat flannel bloomers may be worn, but the children must learn never to keep them on in the house. Furs are almost imperative to the air, and are, therefore, not suitable for children to wear except in driving or motoring, when, the body being relaxed, extra warm clothing is necessary. Fur hats and caps are unwise at all times as they overheat the head and prevent the proper growth of the hair. Fur around the throat is productive of



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#### HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

many sore throats and similar ills. Keep the thought of ventilation for the body constantly before you and dress your little ones accordingly.

#### THE CHILD IS HUNGRY

Sacrifice is a beautiful word, but it is hard, and it is those who know it only theoretically who talk about it most frequently and who advocate it most strongly. Madame Chartres, an Italian novelist, has written a book called "The Devourers," which has recently been translated into English. The story is of the sacrifice of the mothers, who give their lives for the children of genius that they have brought into the world. In every case the mother is a woman of genius, but when she listens to the call of love, and the child comes, the baby opens its eyes and says "I am hungry."

In this fashion does each of the children of genius figuratively assert its claim to anything and everything the mother may have to give—her life, her soul, her work, her ideals—all must be surrendered to the clutch of the baby fingers. Nor does it stop with babyhood, it lasts through life and until the child herself comes to the age of loving and giving—herself, accepts wedlock, and again is heard the baby's insistent call, "I am hungry."

The following is the only preface or note of introduction to the story:

"There was a man and he had a canary. He said, 'What a dear little canary, I wish it were an eagle.' God said to him, 'If you give your heart to it to feed on, it will become an eagle.' So the man gave his heart to it to feed on, and it became an eagle and plucked his eyes out."

"There was a woman and she had a kitten. She said, 'What a dear little kitten! I wish it were a tiger.' God said to her: 'If you give your life's blood for it to drink, it will become a tiger.' So the woman gave her life's blood to it to drink. And it became a tiger and tore her to pieces."

"There was a man and a woman and they had a child. They said, 'What a dear little child! We wish it were a genius.'"

#### THE VOICE OF THE CLOVER-WIND

By Mary Madison Lee

When the wind comes over the clover fields,  
All sweet with the breath of June,  
When the world is white  
With the magic light  
Of the stars and the half-blown moon,  
Then it seems to me that this melody  
Brings a message from you, my own,  
When the wind comes over  
Far fields of clover,  
And meadows newly mown.

When the wind comes over the clover fields,  
All dank with the midnight dew,  
When the tree-tops croon their ancient rune  
He sings to my soul of you,  
And the heart from my breast  
Thro shares his quest

Out into the night has flown,  
When the wind comes over  
Far fields of clover,  
A Voice from the vast Unknown.

#### A CURE FOR INSOMNIA

An excellent remedy for insomnia, I found, is to bathe the feet in cold water every night before retiring. If one awakens during the night, and begins to think, get up and plunge the feet in cold water, dry them, go back to bed, and one will go to sleep like a baby. That was my experience after weeks of insomnia.

G. N. McC.

#### A SAIL

(B. W. F. Merrill)

I sailed away on the Sea of Dreams,  
In a boat of fancy's building,  
And my oars were rays from the brightest beams  
Of a summer sunset's gilding;  
And I steered my boat over wavelets fair  
By a red cloud rudder reflected there,—

Away from petty cares and ties,  
Away from the round of duty,  
To the limitless sweep of radiant skies,  
And the reach of boundless beauty.  
And I brought my boat to an island green,  
Where gladness reigns o'er a realm serene.

Then back to earth—for one may not stay  
On the Isle of Gladness ever,  
But I brought my boat from its strand away  
To shine on my life endeavor.  
And this gem of hope in the darkness gleams  
Like my sunbright oars on the Sea of Dreams.

—The Bowdoin Quill.

#### COLLEGE IDYL

Where is my Sophomore son tonight—  
The child of our tears and fuss?  
Does he mathematize on the flight of light,  
Or work at the Theocritus?"

"Nay, lady, he's talking of next year's team;  
Or watching 'em basketball;  
Or calling and chatting with Peaches and Cream  
Or smoking a pipe—that's all;

"Or hazing a freshman to make him grow;  
Or fighting some likely pups;  
Or raising a row with a rotten show;  
Or running for loving cups;

"And maybe he's writing the Sophomore play;  
Or stealing the chapel chimes;  
But, lady, you bank on it anyway  
That he's having his Time of Times;"

#### THE LAST RESORT

When I was up where ma's folks live,  
Whenever I was bad  
They'd say: "He is so sensitive,  
The precious little lad!"

But now I guess I've got to quit;  
Home's not at all that way.  
Ma doesn't seem to care a bit  
Whatever pranks I play.

I've thrown the kitten down the well,  
And had to pull her up;  
I've chased the chickens, hooked the jell,  
And mauled the yellow pup.

Then I lay down and banged my head  
Quite hard against the floor;  
But ma—she only smiled and said:  
"I wouldn't—any more."

She never says I'm sensitive;  
I think she's very rude.  
And she's my nearest relative!  
I'll—I'll—I'll just be—good!  
Arthur Chamberlain.

#### AT NIGHT

Daddy's all right in the daytime,  
To toss me 'way up to the sky.  
To answer my "da-das" and "go-goos."

Or perhaps get my milk when I cry;  
But, after I have finished by bottle,  
And the Dark's gobbed down all the Light,

I've no further use for my daddy;  
I wants just a mudder at night

Daddy's all right for a horsey,  
Or to make funny noises and such;  
But daddy's no use as a cradle,  
And I don't go to sleep at his touch—

'Cause when I want some one to rock me,  
Till my eyes are shut down good and tight,

My Daddy's so awfully awkward;  
I wants my mudder at night.

Daddies, of course, are quite useful—  
They'll do to get babies a "dink,"  
They're all right to fetch and to carry,  
For that's what they're made for, I think;

But daddies have no place to snuggle—  
Their arms are not fashioned quite right—

The Sand Man won't come at their bidding;  
We kiddies wants mudders at night.

—Hubert McBean Johnston, in Canada Monthly.



# Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PRESS GALLERY, OTTAWA, JANUARY 27.

Reciprocal free trade with the United States in agricultural and animal products, including wheat and other grains, fruit, vegetables, dairy produce, honey, eggs and fish, a reduction in the duties on agricultural implements, cement and coal, as well as on a variety of other manufactured articles, these were among the tariff changes which Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Canadian minister of finance, announced in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon on his return from Washington, where, with his colleague, Hon. Wm. Paterson, minister of customs, he had spent two weeks in negotiating a reciprocity arrangement with the representatives of the United States government. The announcement of the sweeping and radical nature of the agreement that has been come to between the two governments came as a great surprise to the members of the house, only the members of the cabinet having been acquainted with the result of the negotiations, and while the

The clubbing offer with the Toronto Sun which was published in THE GUIDE a few weeks ago is withdrawn. No further subscriptions can be accepted on that offer.

liberal members thumped their desks and cheered as item after item was announced as having been placed on the free list, the opposition members sat silent with a look of trouble growing upon their faces which was only lightened for a moment when the minister of finance said that he did not think the demand of the farmers for duty-free agricultural implements was fair, and would not be granted.

## Criticizes Farmers

The farmers, Mr. Fielding said, must be prepared to give and take, they must be prepared to bear their share of the burdens of the country, and he believed that when the matter was fairly put to them they would recognize that principle. The government did not propose to make agricultural implements free, but to make some reductions, and he hoped that while these might not be all that the farmers wanted they would be evidence of the desire of the government to meet their views as far as possible without doing any injustice to the industries of Canada. A fifteen per cent. list of agricultural implements had been agreed upon, including plows, tooth and disc harrows, harvesters and reapers, drills and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and wind stackers, the majority of which were at present subject to a duty of twenty per cent., the others paying 17½. Then hayloaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, rollers, manure spreaders, weeders, windmills, and portable engines, which now paid 25 per cent. were reduced to 20 per cent.

The United States tariff on most of these lines of goods is already 15 per cent., but on parts for repairs 45 per cent. is charged, and it has been arranged to place parts with complete machines on the fifteen per cent. list, in order to give Canadian manufacturers a better opportunity of increasing their exports to the United States.

## Reduction On Coal

The reduction of the duty on coal is small, amounting to eight cents per ton on bituminous coal, which formerly paid a duty of 53 cents. The duty on cement

coming into Canada from the United States is to be reduced by 1½ cents per hundred pounds—from 12½ to 11 cents—and the duty on flour is to be brought to the common level of fifty cents a barrel by both countries, this being a reduction of 10 cents by Canada and about 70 cents by the United States.

The tariff on all kinds of meat, fresh and salt, is reduced to 1¼ cents a pound, and other classes of provisions which are to be admitted into both countries at reduced rates include canned vegetables, flour, prepared cereal foods and biscuits.

A few manufactured and partly manufactured articles are also placed on the free list of both countries, these including brass bars, rolled iron rods, and type-setting and type casting machines, and coke and timber squared otherwise than by sawing are also made free.

The duty on automobiles is also to be reduced, the United States duty of 45 per cent. and the Canadian duty of 30 per cent. both being brought down to 30 per cent., and similar reductions to a common level are made with regard to a large number of manufactured and partly manufactured goods, such as clocks, surgical appliances, etc.

## Helps Western Farmers

In fairness to the Western conservative members, it should be said that the discomfort with which they evidently heard the announcement of the minister of finance was due to the instinctive dislike naturally common to most politicians of seeing a popular and successful policy adopted by one's political opponents. Today those of them who have been seen by The Guide correspondent agree that the opening of the United States market to Canadian grain and live stock will enable the Western farmers to secure much better prices for the products of the farm, though they point out that the result will probably be to take away traffic from Canadian railways, and injure the Canadian milling industry. The chief objection of the conservatives to reciprocity with the United States, however, is that they believe it will shut the door forever against preferential trade between the different parts of the British empire. Some of the Conservative members go further and declare that if the proposed arrangement is carried out it will mean the annexation of Canada by the United States within a few years, and it is apparent that the main attack of the conservative party upon the proposals of the government will be along this line. Mr. Borden indicates this in the short speech which he made after Mr. Fielding's announcement. It was expected that either Mr. Borden or Hon. Geo. E. Foster would follow the finance minister and discuss the agreement in detail, but the wide scope of the agreement was so absolutely unexpected, that none of the conservative leaders were prepared to speak at any length off hand and the debate was consequently adjourned. It will probably be taken up again on Tuesday, by which time the full significance of the proposed changes will have begun to be appreciated, and the opposition will have had time to consider its position.

## Concurrent Legislation

The agreement, as Mr. Fielding intimated early in his speech, is not in the form of a treaty, and there is nothing of a binding or permanent nature about it. The two governments, through their representatives, have simply made mutual promises to endeavor to have parliament and congress respectively pass legislation adopting the revised schedules as agreed upon, and when the necessary legislation is passed by the Canadian parliament it will not come into force until the corresponding measure becomes law in the United States. That parliament will do its part toward bringing the agreement into effect is a foregone conclusion, for with its present following the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier can pass any measure which it desires to become law. But what the United States congress, and particularly the United States senate will do is by no means certain. There will undoubtedly be opposition from some of the special interests in the United States, and there now remains only five weeks before the present republican congress automatically goes out of office on March 4th. President Taft is anxious that the republican party should get the credit for securing reciprocity, but it is

believed here that the democrats will endeavor to gain the assistance of the insurgent republicans in defeating reciprocity in order that the democratic congress which was elected last fall and which comes into office on March 4, may have the making of any agreement which goes into force. It is understood, however, that Messrs. Fielding and Paterson received very definite assurances from President Taft of the willingness of the present congress to adopt the proposals of his government, and there is a very good chance of the agreement being consummated within the next few weeks.

## The British Preference

Another point which Mr. Fielding made clear was that the right of parliament to increase the British preference was in no way interfered with by the agreement which had been made with the United States government. Unless a change is made in the British preferential tariff the duty charged upon British imports of the classes affected by the reciprocity agreement will not be 33 1-3 per cent. less than the rates charged upon United States goods as heretofore, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster attempted to get from Mr. Fielding a statement as to whether it was the intention of the government to so reduce the duties upon British goods as to maintain the present degree of preference. Mr. Fielding, however, would make no declaration on this point, repeating his statement that Canada was free to treat British goods as she pleased, and pointing out that the British preference was not the subject at present under discussion.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that having commenced at last to carry out the platform adopted at the Liberal convention of 1893, the government will now go further in the good work and increase the British preference to 50 per cent. The opposition are already beginning to wave the Union Jack, and it is recognized that to make a substantial and unsolicited increase in the British preference coincident with reciprocity with the United States would be a master stroke of politics on the part of the government.

## Terminal Elevator Discussion

A discussion took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday on the terminal elevator question, but like the debate on the agricultural implement tariff last week it was cut off before a division was taken, by the adjournment of the house. Eight of the Western members, were, however, able to declare their position, and there will be further opportunity to discuss the matter at an early date, either on another motion favoring government ownership and operation of which Dr. Schaffner has given notice, or when the bill which is being prepared by the government is laid before the house. The debate on Wednesday was on a motion made by W. M. Martin (Liberal, Regina), as follows:

"That, in the opinion of this house, in view of the investigations recently made by the government into the conditions existing in the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and in view of the disclosures as a result of such investigations, it is in the interests of the Western grain producers and of Canada generally, that such measures be adopted by the government as will more effectually prevent the improper admixture of grain delivered to the several terminals and transfer elevators through which the grain of the Western provinces may pass."

While not specifically mentioned in the resolution, government ownership was the chief subject of discussion, and Mr. Martin intimated that though generally opposed to the principle he had been convinced by the Western Grain Growers that this was the only means which would effectually remedy the existing evils. Thos. MacNutt (Liberal, Saltcoats), expressed a similar opinion, and J. G. Turfiff (Liberal, Assiniboia), said that if government ownership was the only remedy then he was prepared to support it. Dr. Neely (Liberal, Humboldt), and James Conmee (Liberal, Rainy River), opposed government ownership, the member for Humboldt advocating a grain commission similar to the railway commission. On the Conservative side there were three speakers, Arthur Meighen (Portage la Prairie), Dr. Schaffner (Souris), and Dr. Roche (Marquette), all of whom supported government ownership and operation, but reserved a full exposition of their views until Dr. Schaffner's resolution comes up.

## Mr. Rogers' Alms

A rumor to the effect that Hon. Robt. Rogers, is about to resign his position of minister of public works in the Manitoba

government and enter federal politics as Western lieutenant of R. L. Borden, the conservative leader, reaches Ottawa and is duly printed in the Eastern papers every few days. This week the announcement was made with every show of authority in the Eastern conservative papers, and it was stated that seven of the eight Manitoba conservatives were ready to resign in order to give Mr. Rogers a seat in the Dominion house. W. D. Staples was stated to be the self-sacrificing member whose offer had been accepted, and the story looked alright until Mr. Staples and the other Manitoba conservatives were asked about it by The Guide correspondent. What some of them said would not be fit to print, but they all, including Mr. Staples, deny that they have offered to resign in Mr. Rogers' favor. The fact is that these stories are put into circulation by Mr. Rogers himself or someone in his behalf, he being very desirous of getting into Dominion politics and securing a cabinet position when the conservatives get into power. The conservative party, however, do not wish to take Mr. Rogers away from Manitoba, where they think he is doing very well, and it is most unlikely that when the party gets into power and a Western conservative is appointed to the cabinet, that men like Dr. Roche, R. S. Lake and G. A. Magrath would be passed over in favor of Hon. Robt. Rogers.

## Control of Elevators

In moving his resolution on the terminal elevator question, Mr. Martin in his opening remarks referred to the Grain Growers' delegation of December 16, and said that he was in entire accord with the Western agriculturists in their request for the revision of the tariff. The delegation, he said, also made a request with respect to the operation of the Hudson Bay railway, the introduction of co-operative legislation and government operation or control of terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. Of all these matters the terminal elevator question was probably the most important submitted to the government by the delegation. The system of handling grain at the terminals was very intricate, and this probably accounted for the fact that a large amount of manipulation had taken place right under the eyes of the government inspectors. That the mixture of grain had taken place as proved when the amount of wheat of the different grades remaining in the bins was compared with the returns of receipts and shipments, it being proved that in a number of cases considerably more No. 1 Northern had been shipped out than was taken in, the surplus being accounted for by a shortage of the lower grades. As a general principle, Mr. Martin declared, he did not believe in government ownership, but after hearing this matter discussed for the past two or three years, and after hearing the representations of the grain dealers and the grain producers, he had gradually come to the conclusion that they would never be protected properly in the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur until the elevators were owned and operated by the government. He might be wrong, and if any means could be devised to properly protect the Grain Growers without government ownership and operation, that was what he would prefer. Failing that he wanted government ownership and operation. He was of opinion that the storage business at Fort William and Port Arthur was very profitable, and quoted figures to show that the elevators earned \$1,015,000 in 1908 by handling 80,000,000 bushels of wheat. With respect to government control, he did not see why a properly constituted commission, composed of men who thoroughly understood the grain trade, with proper facilities for carrying out the Manitoba Grain Act and the Inspection and Sale Act and with ample powers given them under any amendment that might be introduced with respect to these two acts, could not properly control the elevators and prevent the manipulation of grain. He considered the imposition of drastic penalties, which would exceed any possible gain to the guilty parties would help materially in the prevention of violations of the law. In conclusion Mr. Martin said there was no question that had received more careful attention from the department of trade and commerce than the handling and marketing of grain, and he had every confidence that any legislation brought in by the government would be with the sole view of improving the present conditions.

Thomas MacNutt (Liberal, Saltcoats) supported the resolution. He said he was

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not particularly in love with the idea of the government operating everything in sight, believing that it was the duty and privilege of private citizens to carry on the commerce and business of the country. But sometimes government interference was necessary, and this might be such a case. At all events it would give satisfaction to the farmers of the West, who were very uneasy owing to the existing state of affairs, if the terminal elevators were operated by the government, and he thought probably that would be the best plan.

Arthur Meighen (Cons., Portage la Prairie) humorously criticized the speeches of Mr. Martin and Mr. McNutt, suggesting that they feared to express themselves definitely on the subject until the government bill is brought down. He referred to Mr. Martin's speech as "aimless and meaningless circumlocution," and said he would move an amendment that would mean something only that such an amendment would be anticipating a resolution to be moved later by Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, declaring definitely in favor of government ownership.

#### Neely Opposed

Dr. Neely (Liberal, Humboldt) pointed out what he regarded as serious difficulties in the way of government ownership, speaking of the cost of acquiring the elevators, and of the unwisdom of doing anything which would be likely to discourage the investment of foreign capital in Canada. He favored the appointment of a commission that would hold the same relation to the grain trade as the board of railway commissioners holds to the railways. Dr. Neely referred to the fact that the Saskatchewan elevator commission had reported against government ownership of interior elevators, and W. H. Sharpe (Cons., Lisgar) interrupted to ask the member for Humboldt if he was not aware that the report of the commission appointed by the Saskatchewan government was written and handed to the commissioners before they started out to investigate at all. Dr. Neely warmly resented this insinuation, and Mr. Sharpe was also reproved by J. G. Turriff (Liberal, Assiniboia), both gentlemen speaking in the highest terms of Professor McGill and Messrs. F. W. Green and Geo. Langley, M. L. A., the members of the commission.

Mr. Turriff expressed himself as emphatically opposed to government ownership and operation of anything in which it could be avoided, but if no other method could be adopted by which wheat scalping and wheat mixing could be prevented he was willing to go the length of government ownership and operation in this particular question.

#### Roche and Schaffner Favor

W. J. Roche (Cons. Marquette) and Dr. Schaffner (Cons., Souris) briefly expressed themselves in favor of government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators, both stating that they would reserve the full discussion of the question until Dr. Schaffner's resolution is moved. Dr. Roche paid a high compliment to the farmers' delegation of December 16th and said that if there was anything in which the judgment of the farmers should guide the house it was on the question of terminal elevators. On the question of the tariff each member of the house was just as able, and possibly better able, than the average farmer to form their conclusions, but on this question, in which the farmers were vitally interested, which they had been studying year after year in their various local associations and farmers' parliaments, they were in a better position to express a competent opinion than on any other question dealt with in their memorial. James Connec (Liberal, Thunder Bay and Rainy River) spoke against government ownership, saying he thought the difficulties could be overcome by proper regulation.

The debate continued until six o'clock, then the house adjourned in accordance with the standing orders. Before declaring the house adjourned, the speaker asked if the motion was carried, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier called attention to the fact that it was six o'clock, and no vote was taken.

#### THE LIME LIGHT OF SUCCESS

A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd., Seedmen, Brandon and Calgary, have just completed at Brandon one of the finest buildings in the West. From a point of up-to-dateness and modern construction it is not excelled by any building in Canada or United States. It comprises eight floors, size 60 by 120 feet. Reinforced concrete throughout, metal window-frames, wire-glass windows, massive copper and steel doors, two large

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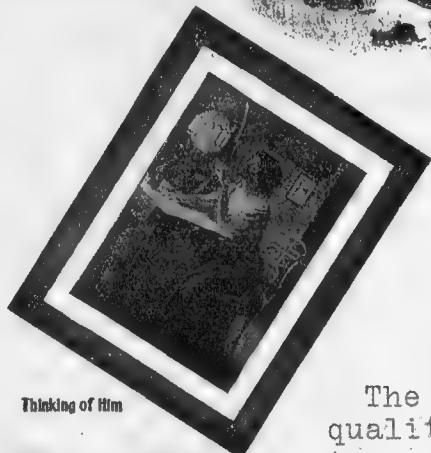
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Aside from this immense structure just completed at Brandon, they have a house in Calgary, headquarters for the extreme Western trade. The volume of business at this point has reached such proportions, taxing and crowding them to the limit, requiring warehouse after warehouse, necessitating their using four different buildings this past season.

#### ADDRESSES MANY MEETINGS

F. J. Dixon has been appointed organizer for the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation. Following is a complete list of meetings which have been arranged so far. These meetings are being held under the auspices of the local Grain Growers' associations.

Gladstone, January 30; Plumas, January 31; Swan River, February 1; Minitonas, February 2; Valley River, February 3; Dauphin, February 4 and 5; Gilbert Plains, February 6; Grand View, February 7; Roblin, February 8; Minnedosa, February 9; Strathclair, February 10 (afternoon meeting); Shoal Lake, February 10 (evening meeting) Birtle,

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February 11 and 12; Foxwarren, February 13; Binscarth, February 14; Russell, February 15; Augustville, February 16; Bethany, February 17; Springhill, February 18 (afternoon meeting); Neepawa, February 18 (evening meeting); Neepawa, February 19; Berton, February 20.

#### CONNAUGHT IS APPOINTED

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed governor-general of Canada, to succeed Earl Grey. The new governor-general will arrive some time in September and take up his residence at Rideau Hall.



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### THE HUDSON'S BAY ROAD

The Grain Growers' Guide of the 11th inst. contains an article on the subject of the people of the West building and operating the Hudson's Bay Railway. Such a suggestion has much to recommend it. In this case "the people of the West" means the farmers of the West, who are quite competent to carry the construction of the road if they so desire. There are many advantages in farmers handling a scheme of this sort. Their methods are direct, their diplomacy is above board, and they have not as many "niggers in the wood pile" as the politicians.

The physical difficulties of the con-

struction of such a road as the proposed Hudson's Bay railway are the same approximately for public as for private enterprise. The political difficulties are all against the politician, for if the farmers of the West should display one tithe of the cohesion of the Irish Nationalists, the politician will be out of the game and must betake himself to fresh woods and pastures new.

The financial difficulties of construction are an integral part of the political, and need not be considered apart from them. Having thus dealt with the difficulties of the politician, let us consider some of the reasons advanced in the article in the Grain Growers' Guide for construction:

There is no desire on the part of the great majority of persons living in Canada to see a road to Hudson's Bay successfully operated. The West alone is anxious for this; the East is either indifferent or hostile to the enterprise.

The people of the West want a cheap, constant, and efficient service. They desire that every effort should be put forth to render the route safe and serviceable throughout the year. They have been and are still exploited without mercy by the great transportation companies which have rested like an incubus upon them for over a quarter of a century, and they now have come to the conclusion that the best safeguard and assurance of an escape from the transportation monopoly that has long oppressed them, lies in building a road and operating it for themselves. Many persons who are firm believers in the desirability of government ownership and operation of all transportation facilities believe that partial operation of these, as in the case of the Hudson's Bay would fail to be effective, but would succumb to the baneful influences of the interests which control the great majority of transportation facilities. They also believe that a company composed of the same people who will have to pay the freight would keep the cost of construction low and the cost of operation low in order that freight charges might be kept low. The delegation to Ottawa, while en route, made it manifest that they saw much to mistrust in the proposed government operation, and would welcome the creation of a joint stock company ownership in which they might take part provided such limitations were placed upon the voting power as would prevent capitalists from obtaining control.

These are the words of the farmers. The mercantile interests have been heard from. There may be divisions great or small upon many questions affecting the West but on the Hudson's Bay railway the country is a unit.—Calgary Herald.

Chas. Lunn has written THE GUIDE that one of the famous Midget flour mills is operating satisfactorily at Jasmin, Sask. This is the mill that it is claimed will revolutionize the milling industry in the West.

### NEW SHEAF LOADER

Farm machinery is rapidly being developed and the amount of labor expended in harvesting a crop is now only about one quarter of that which was required ten years ago. Up until the past year, however, there was nothing invented to pile up the sheaves after the binder had cut the grain. The gathering in of the bundles required a great deal of manual labor. Now there is being perfected a machine that will shock the grain, but the greatest boon of all is the recently invented sheaf loader. This machine was tried out for the first time last fall in certain parts of Manitoba and gave entire satisfaction. Those farmers and threshermen who have tried the Stuart Sheaf Loader state that it is one of the greatest labor-saving devices ever seen on the farm and that it will save to the thresher from \$5 to \$50 a day according to the capacity of the threshing outfit. The loader has ample capacity to keep running any two threshing machines and does cleaner work than pitchforks by picking up neatly and quickly the loose grain. In five hours, it is claimed a field of 40 acres of heavy grain can be cleaned up with one sheaf loader. Two or three horses are hitched to the machine and the driver goes along the wind rows. The sheaves or stooks are gathered off the field by means of rows of hooks that travel in a rotary motion, catching the bundles and gliding them on to a table where they are elevated to drop into a



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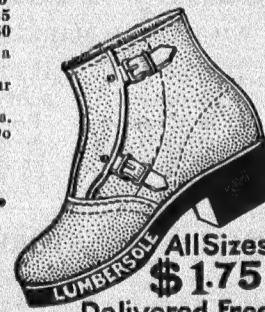
Send for our Catalogue of economical British-made specialties. No other firm in Canada handles these lines. Send to-day. Do it as soon as you read this advertisement.

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134½ Princess Street

**LUMBERSOLE BOOTS**  
WOOD SOLED

Winnipeg  
Man.



rack that is driven along side. This machine has found favor in the West with many farmers and judging from the number of orders reported by the factories this winter, the machine has come to stay.

W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask., has secured a large number of stock subscriptions to build the "People's Road to Hudson's Bay." He has already filled two of the lists sent out to him by the organizers.





# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, January, 30, 1911.)

**Wheat**—During the past week this grain has held fairly steady but exceedingly nervous by reason of the expected result of the reciprocity negotiations, which strange to say when announced were pretty much a surprise to everyone and yet affected the market very little, as there were strong impressions in many quarters that such a deal would not pass the American senate. Reciprocity would likely have the effect of making a much keener demand on the part of the millers for our contract grades, and would likely result in American markets declining about half way to meet ours; or the present spread of 6 cents between Winnipeg and Minneapolis would likely disappear by our market improving 3 or 4 cents, and the American market declining about as much.

Wheat has declined very sharply to-day (Monday), as the large American operators have become nervous and thrown over their holdings. This liquidation may continue a day or two longer until the wheat is spread around amongst weaker holders, when we should not be surprised to see a return to the "bull" tactics. Export demand has been fitful and cash wheat has been scarce. Receipts are much lighter than at this time last year. Stocks at terminals are considerably heavier, however, and the world's visible is about 45 million bushels greater than a year ago.

**Oats**—Our May oats are slightly cheaper than Chicago oats at the present time, for while their oats are worth about 34 cents for a bushel of 32 lbs., our May oats are relatively cheaper at 35½ cents for a bushel of 34 lbs. Therefore, we believe that oats are about cheap enough.

**Barley**—If reciprocity is negotiated, we should have very much better prices immediately for barley, and many farmers will sow considerable barley next season, therefore holders of seed barley will find a pretty good demand.

**Flax**—A big decline in this grain has passed, and again flax has gone back to \$2.50 per bushel. Reciprocity should likewise help this grain considerably as the spread between Minneapolis flax and our flax at the present time is about 14 cents per bushel.

## Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Returns  
(Week Ending January 28)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	345	1987	nil
C. N. R.	129	672	nil
G. T. P.	21	121	nil
Totals	495	2780	nil

### Disposition

All consumed locally.

### Cattle

Prices quoted are steady with last week. However, several head of fancy butchers sold last week at twenty-five cents above the top quotation.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best butcher steers	\$4.75 to \$5.25
Fair to good butcher steers	
and heifers	4.50 " 4.75
Best fat cows	4.25 " 4.50
Common cows	2.75 " 3.50
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.50
Common bulls	2.75 " 3.00
Light stockers	3.50 " 3.75

### Hogs

In spite of the heavy run prices jumped a full fifty cents per cwt. Demand is good and everything points to a strong market.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$8.50
Heavy sows	\$6.50 to \$7.50
Stags	\$5.75 " 6.25

### Sheep and Lambs

Arrivals were nil and there is practically no enquiry for them.

Best Sheep	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Choice lambs	5.25 " 6.00

## Country Produce

### WHOLESALE MARKET

#### Butter

Prices are off in sympathy with the demoralized state of the market in the East and in the States. Prices quoted are:

Fancy dairy ..... 24c. to 25c.

No. 1 dairy	22c.
Good round lots without culls or mold	18c. " 19c.
No. 2	17c.
No. 3	14c. " 15c.

### Eggs

Prices have begun a downward trend, on account of arrivals of fresh stock. Prices quoted are:

New laid	35c. to 37c.
Good held stock	25c. " 27c.
Storage	22c. " 23c.

### Potatoes

Demand is good and prices hold steady at 80 to 90 cents per bushel for choice stock.

### Hay

Prices show no change from last week.

#### Wild Hay

No. 1	\$13.00 to \$13.50
No. 2	12.00 " 12.50
No. 3	10.00 " 11.00
No. 4	8.00
1 rejected	6.00 " 6.50

#### Timothy

No. 1	\$18.00
No. 2	\$14.00 to 16.00

## RETAIL MARKET

Retailers quote the following prices, f.o.b., Winnipeg:

### Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	27c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	25c.

### Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered ..... 40c.

### Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off	21c.
Fowl, shipped same as chickens	12c.
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	25c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn	20c.
Geese, dressed and drawn	18c.

Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

### Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.

Beef	
Prime carcasses	9c.
Front quarters	8c.
Hind quarters	10½c.

Pork	
Prime carcasses	10c.
Veal (Skins on)	
Prime carcasses	8½c. to 9c.
Heavy and inferior	7½c. " 8c.

## HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Dealers quote prices as follows:

Green frozen hide and kip	6½c. flat.
Green frozen calves	9c.
Tallow	4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca root	30c.
Wool	8½c. to 10½c.

## LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

Corn Trade News	
TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1911	
Australian	7/7 approx. \$1.08 3-5
No. 1 Nor. Man. (new)	7/8 " \$1.09 4-5
No. 2 Nor. Man. (new)	7/6 " 1.08
No. 3 Nor. Man. (new)	7/4 " 1.05
No. 5 Manitoba	
No. 2 Red. West Winter	7/4½ " 1.05 3-5
Choice White Karachi (cleaned terms, ordinary)	7/2 " 1.02 3-5
Plate	6/4 " .99 3-5
Russian	6/7½ " .95 2-5
Azina (old)	8/- " 1.15 1-5

## CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

Winnipeg, January 27.	
Total visible	Wheat. 14,571,667 Oats. 7,625,592 Barley. 426,998
Last week	15,513,803 7,844,259 446,651
Last year	12,537,943 5,139,397 922,149
(Not including Victoria Harbor)	
Ft. William	3,399,352 2,270,824 110,983
Pt. Arthur	3,139,286 2,483,870 201,076
Depot Harbor	50,028 203,713
Meaford	127,809 26,712
Midland, Tiffin	1,294,037 742,761
Collingwood	65,507
Owen Sound	90,982 110,772 8,750
Goderich	498,360 165,804 6,519
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	258,372 55,203 16,133
Pt. Colborne	618,586 41,705
Kingston	61,000 88,500
Prescott	98,720
Montreal	279,328 974,379 32,137
Quebec	100 67,000 1,400
Victoria Harbor	610,537
In vessels in Can. ter. harbors	1,540,666 395,349
At Buffalo and Duluth	2,435,597
Afloat in Canadian Waters	
Thorold	137,000
Collingwood	395,241
Tiffin	130,000 190,000
Goderich	26,832
Sarnia	465,051 75,349
Ft. William	384,342 130,000
In American Waters	
Duluth	73,000
Buffalo	2,362,597

## STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on January 27, was 6,538,539.20, as against 6,855,033.39 last week and 5,041,667.17 last year and 4,935,702.30 two years ago. Total shipments for the week were: 486,766, last year 333,666. Amount of each grade was:	
1911.	
No 1 Hard	7,598.40 23,252.50
No 1 Northern	928,204.30 1,463,727.00
No 2 Northern	1,610,977.00 1,696,781.50
No 3 Northern	1,640,076.10 984,059.40
No 4	770,996.20 240,024.40
No 5	476,599.00 41,813.00
Other grades	1,104,089.40 592,008.10
Stocks of Oats—	
No 1 C W	249,925.26 193,146.05
No 2 C W	3,202,069.11 1,617,608.05
No 3 C W	411,447.16 210,809.02
Mixed	5,769.24 8,293.14
Other grades	885,433.17 114,251.05
Totals this week	4,754,695.26 2,144,107.29
Totals last week	4,749,383.05 1,762,916.04
Barley	312,060.00 426,491.00
Flax	475,841.00 583,227.00

Shipments—	
Oats	23,940
Barley	1,954
Flax	19,782

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax, for May, July, September and October delivery:

Wheat—		May	July	Sept.	Oct.
Jan. 25	99	100			
Jan. 26	98½	99			
Jan. 27	98	99			
Jan. 28	98½	99			
Jan. 30	96	97			92½
Jan. 31	96½	97½			92½
Oats—		May	July	Sept.	Oct.
Jan. 25	36½	38			
Jan. 26	36½	37½			
Jan. 27	36½	37½			
Jan. 28	36½	37½			
Jan. 30	35½	36½			
Jan. 31	35½	36½			
Flax—		May	July	Sept.	Oct.
Jan. 25	247	235			
Jan. 26	253	240			
Jan. 27	253	245			
Jan. 28	250	240			
Jan. 30	250	240			
Jan. 31	250	240			

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 26,000; market, good, grades strong, 10c. higher, others steady; beefs, \$4.85 to \$7.05; Texas steers, \$4.15 to \$5.35; Western steers, \$4.50 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$3.70 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$6.00; calves, \$7.25 to \$9.75.

Hogs—Receipts 35,000; market 5 to 10c. higher; light, \$7.80 to \$8.10; mixed, \$7.75 to \$8.00; heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.90; rough, \$7.50 to \$7.65; good to choice heavy \$7.65 to \$7.90; pigs, \$7.65 to \$8.15; bulk of sales, \$7.75 to \$7.95.

Sheep—Receipts 25,000; market steady; native, \$2.50 to \$4.40; western, \$2.70 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$6.25; western, \$4.50 to \$6.26.

## MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, January 30.—Receipts at the Montreal stock yards, west end market, today were: 850 cattle, 400 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs, and 75 calves. For the week receipts were: 1,950 cattle, 925 sheep and lambs, 2,475 hogs, and 173 calves. A few choice cattle sold up to \$6.50, but the bulk of the offerings sold around \$5.25 for good to \$6.25 for choice; cows \$3.50 to \$5, and bulls \$4.50 to \$5. Sheep were weak at \$4.50 and lambs at \$6.

Receipts of hogs were heavy, and while few lots sold around \$8.25, the bulk of sales were made at \$8 per 100 lbs. Calves sold all the way at from \$2 to \$12.

## BRITISH CATTLE

Liverpool, January 30.—John Rogers & Co. state today that business was very quiet in Birkenhead. Saturday's quotations were well maintained, but it seems extremely probable that prices will be reduced shortly, although not to any great extent. States steers sold from 12½ to 13¼ cents per pound.

Glasgow, January 30.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 380 States cattle offered. Trade experienced was slower, price favoring buying top equal light steers 13c; secondary 12½c; bulls in request at 10½ to 11¼c.

## QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from JAN. 24 to JAN. 31, INCLUSIVE

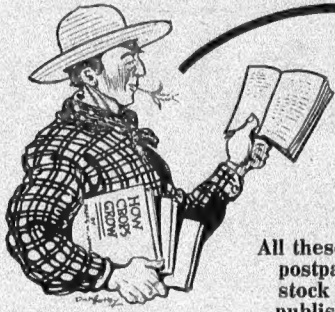
DATE	WHEAT													OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1 1	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 2 1	Ref. 2 2	Ref. 1° Seeds	Ref. 2° Seeds	2cw. 3cw.	3	4	Ref. Feed.	1NW 1Man. Ref.				
JAN.																						
25	94½	91½	88	84½	77½	72½	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	49½	40	38	36	242		...
26	94½	91½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	49½	40	38	36	245		...
27	94½	91½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	49½	40	38	36	245		...
28	94½	91½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32½	..	49½	40	38	37	240		...
30	92½	89½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31½	..	49½	40	38	37	240	...	...
31	92½	89½	86½	81½	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	31½	..	49½	40	..	..	240		...

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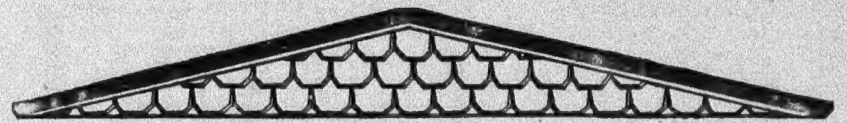
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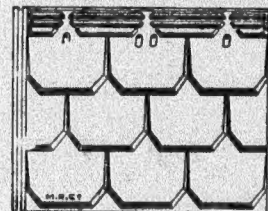
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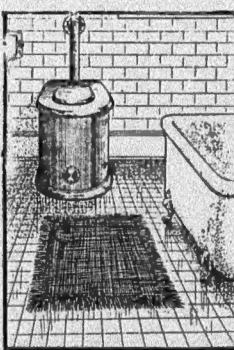
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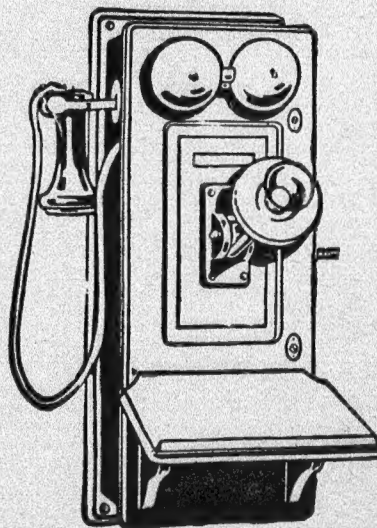
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